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Aid to Dependents Voted; New Carrier Lexington? British Schools for All

The World's Day—June 16, 1942

Washington: House Votes Dependents' Aid Bill

The House completed legislative action on a bill providing for financial aid to dependents of service men through deductions from Army and Navy pay checks and supplementary allowances from the Government. One provision gives Selective Service authorities power to defer from the draft married men on the basis of their family relationship regardless of actual financial dependency.

President Roosevelt asked Congress for a supplemental appropriation of $100,000,000 to the emergency fund enabling him to provide for emergencies affecting the national security.

The House completed legislative action on a bill making permanent the provisions of the Connally "hot oil" Act prohibiting the movement in interstate commerce of petroleum and petroleum products produced in violation of state laws, sending the measure to the White House.

The Senate passed and sent to the White House a bill extending the life of the Municipal Bankruptcy Act to June 30, 1946.

New England: New Carrier Lexington Wanted

Twenty-three thousand employees of the Bethlehem shipyard at Fore River, Mass., where the aircraft carrier Lexington was built, petitioned Secretary of the Navy Knox to name a new carrier under constuction there the Lexington. [Page 2.]

Men with criminal records should not be barred from military service without consideration of individual cases, probation officers in conference at Harvard were told. [Details and picture Page 2.]

Empty gasoline stations may be used as decontamination centers in case of enemy poison gas attack, OCD officials indicated. Summary of OCD instructions on protection from gas attack. [Page 5.]

Europe: British 'Public Schools' Open to All

Britain has decided to open its "public" schools, stronghold of the upper class educational system, to children from all walks of life. [Page 6.]

Hungary will defend its present frontiers "to the death," Premier Nicholas Kallay stated in reply to reported new Rumanian anti-Hungarian measures in that portion of disputed Transylvania still retained by Rumania. [Page 6.]

Hundreds of Greeks recently have been executed by German, Bulgarian, and Italian occupation forces in an attempt to curb persistent sabotage and attacks on foreign soldiers, the Greek Government-in-Exile in London reported.

The Polish language has been forbidden in Danzig and adjacent Polish territory annexed by Germany as the district of "Danzig-West Prussia," it was reported from Switzerland.

The War: U. S. Warplanes in Mediterranean

Mediterranean: U. S. Army Air Force joined RAF in Mediterranean attack in which two Italian battleships were set afire, a heavy cruiser sunk and a smaller cruiser and destroyer damaged. Italians claimed they sank three British warships and sank or damaged 15 other vessels. [Page 1.]

London: RAF announced British plane dropped two French flags on Paris last night and attacked former Ministry of Marine with cannon fire.

Berlin: Nazis announced Axis planes and naval vessels had sunk 56,000 tons of shipping, including four cruisers, in attacks on British convoy in Mediterranean.

Aleutians: Army and Navy fliers reported they had sunk one Japanese cruiser, damaged one aircraft carrier, at least three cruisers, one destroyer, one gunboat and one transport in actions off Aleutians.

Libya: Marshal Rommel's Nazis sought to drive through British lines to seacoast.

Russia: Nazis made little headway against Russian defenses at Sevastopol and Kharkov.

China: Chinese Government spokesman urged opening of immediate Allied offensive against Japan.

National: Nelson Says War Output Far Ahead

Donald M. Nelson, speaking at dedicatory exercises for Northwestern University's new technological institute in Evanston, Ill., said that America's war production was now surpassing that of Britain, a situation which had not been expected would occur until September. [Financial Page.]

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation was cleared of any implication of lack of patriotism in its handling of priorities in a consent decree signed by Federal Judge F. P. Schoonmaker disposing of the Government's case charging violation of priority regulations.

Life of Army and Navy fliers at Texas training fields described in articles on the U. S. Naval Training Station at Corpus Christi and the Army's Kelly Field at San Antonio. [First page, second section.]

Americas: Argentina's Neutrality in Balance

Germany's official notice to Argentina of the extended "danger zone" in the Atlantic intensified debate over Argentine neutrality. Buenos Aires asked Berlin for clarification of Nazi intentions—whether merely to warn Argentine ships or to sink them if they enter North American waters.

Chile also received a German notice of the submarine campaign against all ships in the Atlantic north of Florida.

Mexico arrested agents charged with planning to refuel U-boats.

Keels for Aircraft Carriers To Be Laid 'Immediately'

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—A vast $8,550,000,000 ship construction program was approved today by the House Naval Affairs Committee, and the Chairman, Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia disclosed that work hod been deferred temporarily on "four or five battleships in order to concentrate on carriers."

He emphasized that the nation had not suspended or abandoned the battleship building program, but declared flatly that events of the war had demonstrated conclusively that the aircraft carrier "is the backbone of the fleet."

He said that this country would need battleships "as long os any other nation has them," and stressed the point that there has only been a "deferment on f our or five" of the huge battle-wagons once regarded as the monarchs of the sea.

The new bill designed ultimately to double the size of the fleet, provides for building 500,000 tons of carriers, along with 500,000 tons of cruisers and 900,000 tons of destroyers and destroyer escort vessels to throw out a protecting shield around the floating aerial striking strength.

The measure, demonstrating the Navy's increasing emphasis on plane carrier and pointedly omitting provison for new battleships, will provide for more than 1,400 ships of all types, including more than 40 combatant craft in the carrier-cruiser-destroyer category.

Mr. Vinson said that construction of the carriers would be started this year and the rest of the big boat program next year. He said the keels for the carriers would be laid "immediately."

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RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Oliver Loses In the Maine Primary Vote

Isolationist is defeated for renomination to Congress by Hale; Democrats nominate Brann.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, June 16—James C. Oliver (R), Representative in Congress from Southern Maine for the last six years, has been defeated for re-nomination by the voters of his own party.

Mr. Oliver was rejected in yesterday's Republican primary by a vote of nearly 2 to 1 in favor of Robert Hale, Portland attorney and former Speaker of the State House of Representatives, who had termed Mr. Oliver an isolationist.

Virtually complete but unofficial returns from the 151 precincts of the First Congressional District gave Mr. Hale 11,521 votes to 6,202 for Mr. Oliver.

At the same time, former Gov. Louis J. Brann (D) won an easy victory over Ray W. Stetson, youthful Portland lawyer, in the Democratic primary for the same Congressional seat.

The Vote

The Democratic vote was: Brann, 3,826; Stetson, 713.

The First Congressional District witnessed the only major contest in yesterday's primaries. Candidates for Governor, United States Senator, and two other Congressional seats were nominated in each Party without opposition.

The vote was one of the lightest in years, owing partly to poor weather conditions, gasoline rationing, and war apathy.

Mr. Hale's victory over Congressman Oliver was the outstanding feature of the election. It reversed the result of two years ago, when the vote was: Oliver, 19,481; Hale, 12,345; a third candidate, 4,137.

Mr. Hale, who is socially prominent in Portland and a former State Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, had stumped the District for two months attacking Mr. Oliver's pre-war voting record on national defense and aid for the Allies.

Oliver's Record

He pointed to this record by Mr. Oliver:

Feb. 23, 1939. Voted to cut 1,283 planes and $37,000,000 from an Army appropriation bill.

Nov. 2, 1939. Voted against repeal of the embargo provision of the Neutrality Act on export of arms to belligerents.

Sept. 9, 1940. Voted against the Selective Service Act.

Feb. 6, 1941. Voted against the Lend-Lease Bill.

Aug. 12, 1941. Voted against retaining selectees in service.

Oct. 17, 1941. Voted against lifting the ban on arming of United States merchant vessels.

Mr. Hale charged that these votes showed an isolationist tendency, that they hampered American defense measures and tended to weaken the foes of Germany and Japan. He argued that isolationism is outmoded, that America needs Congressmen who will support President Roosevelt's foreign policy during the war and after it, and that the United States should be willing to exercise its influence in the world to preserve order and prevent aggression.

One of his most telling points was that he had been strongly in favor of aiding the Allies and building up America's armed forces

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

WLB Fills Jobs of Strikers In Fall River Textile Plant

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 16 (AP)—For the first time since the United States entered the war, the Federal Government today obtained new employees to take the jobs of men on strike in a privately-owned industry.

Hiring of replacements was called for yesterday by the National War Labor Board when 125 employees of the Arkwright Corporation Textile Mill declined to end a strike that started eight days ago over demands for wage increases aggregating $81.81 a week.

William F. Clark, manager of the Fall River office of the U. S. Employment service, which was asked by the WLB to supply the replacements, said early today that so far he had obtained six loom fixers and two "changers."

On strike are 27 "changers," seeking a $3.03 a week wage increase, and, in sympathy, 98 loom fixers, who have made no wage demands. All are affiliated with an independent union.

The plant employs about 1,280 workers, most of whom were left idle when the strike halted the production line.

In the face of the WLB action, George H. Bradbury, chairman of a committee representing the strikers, said today that they "are 100 per cent American and do not want to stop war production, but they must protect their rights and freedom as American citizens."

Mr. Bradbury's statement came in reply to a return-to-work appeal Gov. Leverett Saltonstall had issued prior to the WLB's action to replace the men.

Boston's Tax Rate To Hop From $39.60 Up to About $41

Boston's tax rate for the year 1942 will be in the vicinity of $41 a thousand, it was learned today at City Hall, a rise of $1.40.

The 1941 tax rate was $39.60. The highest rate in the City's history was $41.30, in 1938.

Following receipts of the final figures on the assessed valuation of City property, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will officially announce this year's tax rate.

Several factors contributed to the unprecedented leap over last year's rate.

School Committee expenses jumped from $16,269,000 to $16,474,000, the latter figure being decided upon in last night's meeting of the School Committee.

U. S. Planes Fire Italian Battleships; America Holds 3-Point Aleutian Grip; Congress to Pass on Postwar Plans

Lend-lease agreements for peace now being drafted—Belgium in mutual aid bloc.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—Congress will have an early and full opportunity to pass on all the far-reaching postwar lend-lease agreements which the United States is now negotiating and even before the war is over will be able to indorse or reject America's collaboration in the peace, it developed today.

Specific legislation to carry out the objectives of these agreements is already under consideration by the White House and it is hoped, will be completed for presentation to Congress soon.

And the company of the lend-lease signatories continues to grow. Today Belgium became the first of the occupied European countries to join the postwar "mutual-aid" bloc in which the United States is thus far associated with Great Britain, China, and the U. S. S. R.

The Belgian Ambassador, Count Robert Van Der Straten-Ponthoz, signed a master lend-lease agreement providing for American assistance during the war for his Government in Exile and for economic collaboratioon after peace is restored.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull represented the United States in the State Department signing ceremonies.

Similar proposed agreements have been offered to Poland, Greece, Norway, the Netherlands, and Yugoslavia, all of which, like Belgium, are Nazi-occupied countries maintaining governments-in-exile.

Lend-Lease Agreements

The evolving legislative program, designed to give practical effect to the lend-lease understandings reached between the United States, Britain, China, and Russia, which will ultimately be extended to all the United Nations, includes:

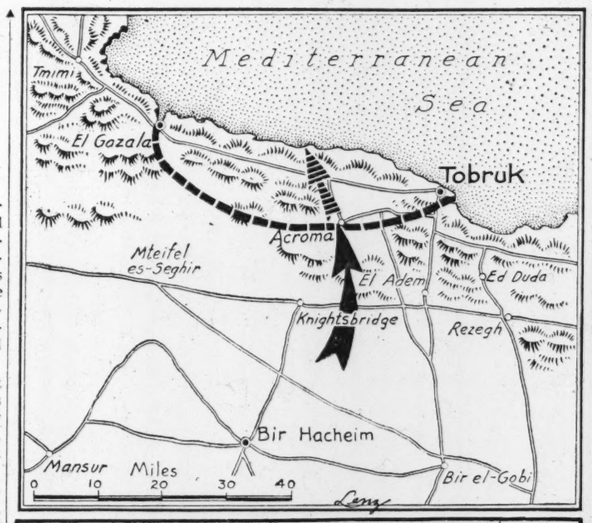
1. A reciprocal reduction of tariffs and trade barriers.
2. Authority to negotiate an international currency agreement which will help stabilize the finances of shaky nations and further international commerce.
3. Arrangements for the international control—both financially and politically—of certain raw material resources which must be administered in the constructive interests of all countries not in the selfish interests of a few countries.
4. The extension of large-scale American credit as essential to world recovery and reconstruction without which a new depression might engulf the world.

Early Action Seen

While President Roosevelt does not amplify the postwar plans which are in prospect, he reveals in a little-noticed paragraph in his quarterly lend-lease report that they may be ready for Congressional decision in the early future and will certainly not be delayed until after the war.

"Co-operative action among the United Nations is contemplated to fulfill this program of economic

Continued on Page 7, Column 1



By a Staff Artist

Strategy in Middle East

Upper: Tightened British positions in Northern Libya now form a shallow 'U' between Tobruk and El Gazala. Black arrow indicates where Marshal Rommel's forces are driving northward in an effort to split British lines. Shaded arrow indicates the path they seek to drive to the sea, which Italian reports say already has been driven. Lower: Numbered arrows show potential Axis threat (1) to oil fields of Iraq and Persia: (2) to the supply lines to Russia and the Middle East through the Persian Gulf and Red Sea: (3) to join hands with Japan and (4) to threaten the United Nations Trans-Africa air-transport service.

Middle East Vital Base For Defense or Attack

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, June 16—The vital strategic importance of the Middle East and the imperative urgency of buttressing the defenses of the sector so that they will be sufficient to eliminate all threats from the enemy are the subjects of recent summaries sent to Washington and London.

[Delivery of new supplies to the garrisons of Tobruk, Libya, and the island of Malta was announced officially in London today, the Associated Press reported.]

It was pointed out that under no circumstances can the United Nations afford to allow the enemy to invade this area, the loss of which would be a military disaster almost comparable in magnitude with the loss of the British Isles. In the first place, it would give the Axis complete control of the Mediterranean and place in its hands the vast oil resources of Iraq and Persia. Conversely, it would deprive the Allies of their sole remaining oil source outside of the New World, thus tremendously complicating shipping problems. It would sever the American trans-African air route to Asia and would close the chief route for war supplies to Russia. Even more important, it would enable Hitler to join hands with his Japanese ally, thus splitting the democratic world and reducing Britain's war role to the defense of the British Isles. Lastly, it would place within the Axis orbit virtually the entire Moslem world, which extends from Morocco to the Philippines and whose importance as a world force often is underestimated.

Greater "Security Margin"

Considering the hugeness of the stakes involved and the vastness of the territory to be defended, observers believe the "security margin" in the Middle East should be broadened. It has been stressed that in addition to three German divisions and seven Italian divisions now fighting in North Africa, there are enemy military concentrations in Italy and the Balkans which easily could be used in Middle East operations.

Along the vast length of the

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

American control of air, ability to reinforce and distance to bases cited by observers.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—The weird, mist-enshrouded battle along the western edge of the large Aleutian Island chain appeared today to be swinging more noticeably in American favor, as United States warplanes, which demonstrated their devastating offensive power in the Coral Sea and Midway battles, continued to blast Japanese ships and troops through the rifts of low-hanging clouds.

Although the War and Navy Departments have refused to show any careless optimism over a struggle which directly affects the security of both Alaska and the West Coast of the United States, observers here believe that American forces have at least three advantages over the foe:

1. American warplanes apparently have undisputed control of the air.
2. The American victory at Midway should permit this country to send reinforcements to the Aleutian area, whereas the Japanese defeat might prevent the detachment of any naval strength either from Japanese waters or from the units stationed in the Marshall and Caroline Islands.
3. The battle area is somewhat nearer to major American supply bases than it is to those of Japan, thus facilitating the moving up of supplies.

Offshoot of Main Battle

Despite the fact that the enemy landings on Attu and perhaps Kiska Island are the first such operation against North American soil during this war, Washington looks upon them as mere offshoots of a vastly more important struggle—that between American and Japanese naval and air units. If the Japanese ships are driven off, the comparatively small number of Japanese soldiers now on Aleutian soil will be able to accomplish nothing and could be mopped up at will, it is believed.

While the size of the Japanese armada in Aleutian waters has not been disclosed, the latest Army and Navy reports indicate that considerable progress has been made in whittling it down. After three days in which the country was left in virtual darkness as to the fighting, Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, head of the Army Air Corps, announced today that one Japanese cruiser had been sunk and that one aircraft carrier, three other cruisers, one destroyer, one gunboat, and one transport had been damaged, some of them severely.

This announcement was in the form of a congratulatory letter to the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Com-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

U. S. and RAF pilots score hits in Mediterranean—Japanese in Aleutians bombed.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

American air power has made its weight felt in two widely separated war theaters—the Aleutians and the Mediterranean.

It was announced in Cairo that United States Army planes, operating jointly with the Royal Air Force, had set fire to two Italian battleships, sunk a 10,000-ton Italian cruiser, and scored direct hits on a smaller cruiser and a destroyer in four days of heavy fighting. This may be the answer to the mystery surrounding the landing of four American bombers on Turkish soil. In addition to the damage inflicted by the United States planes, the RAF and the British Fleet's air arm set fire to another Italian cruiser and probably hit a destroyer.

The Cairo announcement is the first report from the Allied side concerning the big air-sea battle in the Mediterranean which the Italians disclosed Monday was in progress.

The broad outlines of the engagement, however, are still to be brought into focus. The Italians announced that the battle had ended and said 3 British warships and 15 other vessels had been sunk or damaged. Rome acknowledged the loss of a heavy cruiser and more than a score of airplanes and damage to a destroyer. The Germans claim they also took part in the battle and a Berlin communiqué lists 4 British cruisers and destroyers as sunk, another destroyer as probably sunk and 6 warships damaged.

On the other side of the world in the fogbound Attu and Rat Islands of the Aleutians, meanwhile, 8 Japanese ships either have been sunk or damaged by American aircraft. Operations still are continuing in the Aleutians.

Enemy losses are given as 1 cruiser sunk, 1 aircraft carrier and at least 3 cruisers, 1 destroyer, 1 gunboat, and 1 transport damaged. Whether this new and gratifying instance of the efficiency of American air power has been sufficient to prevent further Japanese landings is not yet known.

On the sands of North Africa, Marshal Erwin Rommel appears to have edged the British into a narrow corridor between Tobruk and El Gazala and to be seeking determinedly to cut through to the sea in order to isolate General Ritchie's main forces. Rome claims this already has been done. The British position admittedly is serious, but it is too early to determine whether it is critical.

For one thing, Marshal Rommel may not have sufficient strength left to exploit his success by driving on toward Egypt. On the other hand, he may be able once again to obtain quick reinforcements from Italy. The current Libyan see-saw has made it increasingly clear that Allied control of the Mediterranean, both on the surface and in the air, is an essential of total victory. The action in which American planes participated may be the first step in an effort to gain that control.

In the Russian campaign, Hitler's troops apparently are making little headway against the defenses of Sevastopol, but the reported presence of Italian torpedo boats in the Black Sea may forecast an Axis effort to close the sea supply lines to the invested port.

A Chinese Government spokesman issued a sharp appeal for a major Allied Pacific offensive and warned that if the United Nations continued to be "complacent" toward Japan it might become "the most difficult of the Axis Powers to defeat." On the fighting front,

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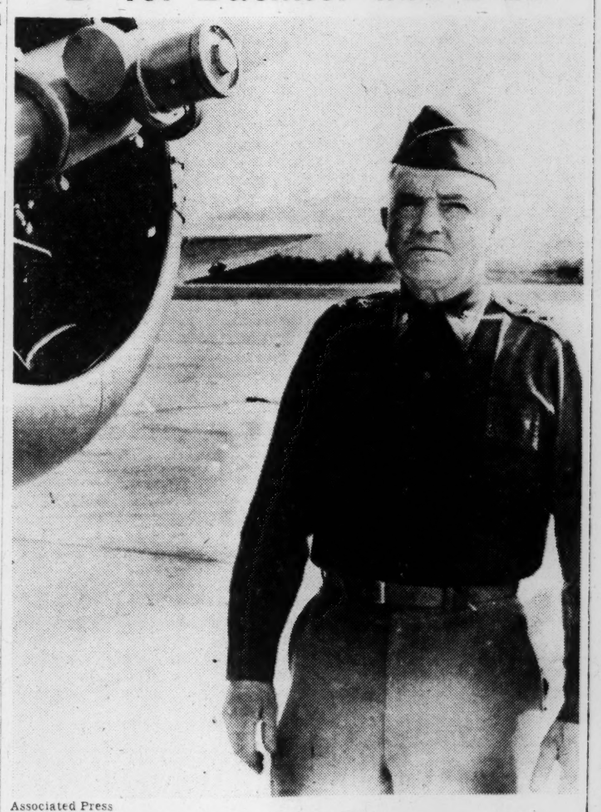
'B' for Buckner and B-26



Associated Press

Alaskan Commander Praises Bombers

Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, above, head of the Alaska forces, lauded performance of Martin B-26 bombers in the battle off the Aleutian Islands. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, in a telegram to Glenn L. Martin, builder of the bombers, said the B-26s sank a Japanese cruiser and torpedoed an aircraft carrier.

Fore River Men Ask That Aircraft Carrier on Ways Be Named Lexington

Protest Made To Nomination Of McMasters

Plans for a legal battle to prevent William H. McMasters, perennial minority party politician, from representing the Prohibition Party on the November State ballot will be formulated late today by leaders long associated with the prohibition movement in Massachusetts.

W. Barnard Smith, Executive Secretary of the Prohibition Party State Committee, today said undoubtedly the group will draft an official protest against the McMasters slate of prohibition candidates named at a convention on June 6.

Mr. McMasters, the gubernatorial candidate on the latter slate, last Friday filed a protest against the list of nominees named at an opposing prohibition convention on the same day held by the regular party leaders.

Claims Made

His claims are that the opposing slate was not valid because the two caucuses held by the regular groups were not conducted according to law, in that they were not legally advertised. He claimed that a quorum of delegates was not present at the convention at any time. Furthermore, he contended the causes were not attended by 25 registered voters and that, contrary to law, one of the party candidates acted as a caucus officer, thus invalidating the caucus.

At the same time Mr. McMasters threw a scare into the ranks of the regular party leaders by claiming that the time for protest against prohibition candidates expired on Friday at 5 p. m.

State election officials point out that the last day for nomination papers this year is July 28 and the law stipulates that protests may be filed within the 72 weekday hours following that date.

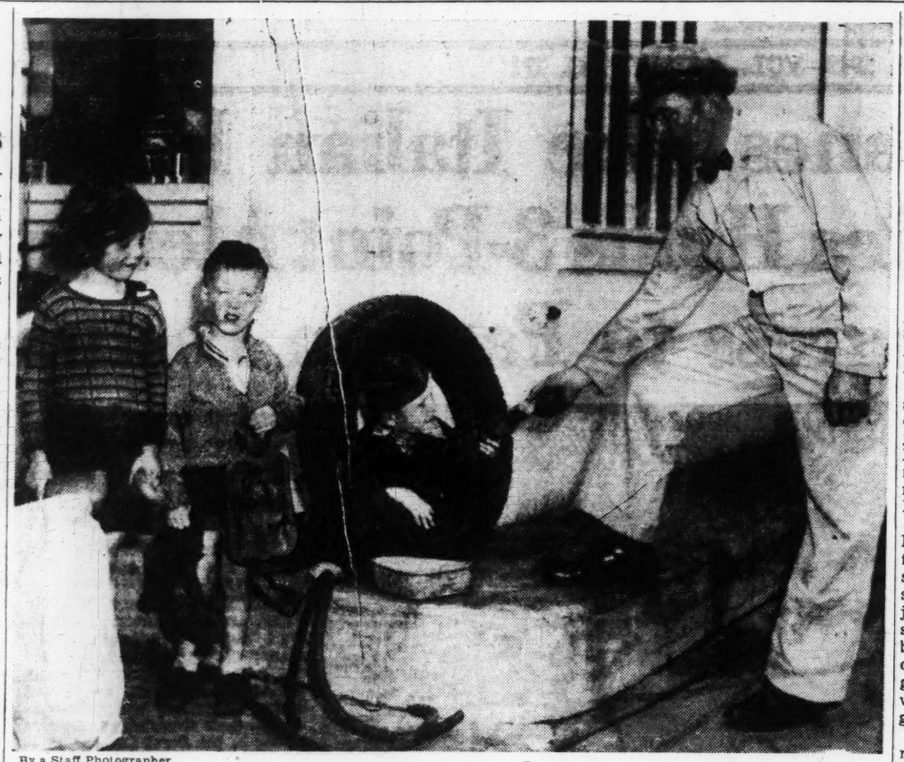
However, the politically-wise Mr. McMasters contends that the law is different in regard to convention-named minority party candidates. He adds that the secretary of a minority convention must file nomination certificates within 72 hours after 5 p. m. of the day of the convention.

Filing of Objections

Further, he states the law provides that "objections shall be filed as to State officers with the State Secretary . . . within the 72 weekday hours . . . succeeding five o'clock in the afternoon of the last day for filing nomination papers to which objections are made."

If Mr. McMasters is right, 5 p. m. Tuesday, June 9, was the deadline for the filing of the convention nomination and 5 p. m., Friday, June 12, was the final protest day in regard to nomination papers.

However, several election experts are of the opinion that, regardless of the McMasters claim, the final protest hour on all nomination papers is 5 p. m., July 31.



By a Staff Photographer

Every Gas Station a Scrap Rubber Collection Agency

Every patriotic American youngster can do his bit in helping to salvage much-needed scrap rubber. Here, left to right, Barbara Bullitt, Raymond Doherty, and Jerry Leone, all of Brookline Village, hand such salvage material over to D. Maxham, one of the several hundred thousand of Uncle Sam's collecting agents located at filling stations all over the country. The picture was taken in front of a Jenney Station in Brookline Village.

Women Challenged to Take Part in Next World Peace

Claiming that "the short-sighted policy of Lodge and a few others of his kind" in the Senate wrecked the peace after the last war, Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, today challenged women Democrats gathered in final session of their regional conference at the Copley-Plaza, to see to it that this time the mothers of the world and the men who are fighting this war have something to say about the next peace.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting she declared that "victory is not the job of the President, the Army, the Navy, labor or management, but of every person who believes in the great principles we are fighting for."

She impressed upon delegates that the war "is a personal responsibility of the individual and that service must come from the heart, not as sacrifice, but as a great privilege for having been born an American."

The Congresswoman spoke of refugees of earlier days, including her own mother, who came from Ireland to escape injustice and found a better life. Instead of harboring bitterness, she declared that her mother "always maintained that had it not been for injustice, she would probably never have had the privilege of being an American.

"I think of all this so often now, particularly when I hear people blaming England for the sins committed long ago by those who have nothing to do with the England of today."

Miss Catherine Falvey, Democratic member of the Massachusetts Legislature, presided at the luncheon.

Fascism Defined

At the panel discussion this morning on "America and Total War," conducted by prominent women leaders, Miss Dorothy Bellanca, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, defined fascism as the product of poverty and want.

That is why, she pointed out, America must assure its people economic as well as political security. "You cannot give political democracy to people on an empty stomach," she said, "nor can America divorce itself from workers in other parts of the world. When they are hungry everywhere they will undermine us even though here we may have food."

Refering to the reputed high wages of defense workers Mrs. Ballanca said "the average earnings in defense factories is only $36 a week."

Mrs. Raymond Clapper, wife of the columnist and a participant in the panel discussion urged the women to acquaint themselves with the issues of this war and a proposed plan for the next peace.

"For," she declared, "the men who will win that peace around the peace table are those who have the intelligent support of their people behind them." Mrs. Clapper stressed the importance of what she called "world planners" for the world of tomorrow.

"We cannot have a slapstick job again," she declared.

Miss Marion Harron, member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals predicted that "we may be facing a period of great privation here at home," and urged that everyone be prepared to adjust their lives accordingly as their contribution toward winning the battle of production.

Others taking part in the discussion were Judge Dorothy Kenyon of New York City; Mrs. Hale T. Shenefield, member of faculty of American University, and Mrs. Josephine Schain, consultant on international affairs.

Unjust Criticism

Declaring that some American newspapers and radio commentators had criticized Congress in an "unjust and unfair" manner, Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, speaking at last night's dinner of the Conference, added that "the big things Congress has done are forgotten."

He added that he believed the record of Congress to be "superb" and he cited the Lend-Lease bill, the Draft Laws, repeal of the Neutrality Act, extension of Selective Service, huge Army and Navy appropriations, and the various price-control measures designed to forestall inflation.

Creamery Head Fined $42,236 In Pool Default

Howard B. Parker, President of Green Valley Creamery, Inc., of Somerville, who was charged with violating Federal Milk Marketing regulations, today was ordered to pay a fine of $42,236.74, in a contempt decree by Judge George C. Sweeney, of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts.

The defendant was given 1 days in which to pay the fine, or go to jail. The sum represents the amount Mr. Parker allegedly owes the Milk Administrator as a contribution to the federal pool for equalizing milk prices.

In an earlier contempt decree Judge Sweeney several months ago ordered the defendant to comply with the milk regulations. The defendant appealed to the Circuit Court which overturned the Sweeney decision but remanded the case to the District Court for revision on purely technical grounds.

N. E. Rubber Yield Around 20,000 Tons

New England's yield of scrap rubber will total approximately 20,000 tons, far surpassing the official estimate anticipated by Washington, H. M. Rogers, Executive in charge of the salvage drive for the Gulf Oil Company, said this afternoon, as the second day of the campaign got well under way.

New England has hardly scratched the surface of its rubber hoard, Mr. Rogers said. This is largely due to the fact that information has not yet reached everyone throughout the six states, he said. By the end of the week, he predicted, the rubber scrap contributed by New England housewives and their families will be rolling into the gasoline collection points in very large quantities.

With one manufacturer reporting this morning with 15 to 25 tons of old rubber on hand, the oil company executive believes a tremendous tonnage of rubber scrap will be disgorged by mills and factories. The salvage drive will continue to grow stronger toward the end of the two-week period instead of weakening, Mr. Rogers asserted.

With slowly increasing speed, New Englanders are amassing a stockpile of rubber at their gasoline stations, contributing everything from teething rings to tires.

Most of New England's 10,000 filling stations were doing a fair business in rubber goods shortly after the crack of dawn yesterday. But in some places, the filling station operators were hesitant about taking the items, various and sundry, brought by adults and children. In most of these cases, it developed that the operators had not yet received instructions from their gasoline distributor.

This situation will be corrected by noon today, J. C. Richdale, Massachusetts chairman of the rubber salvage drive, said.

At a penny a pound for anything and everything of rubber, the drive is proving a bonanza for the youngsters. After school, the younger generation is scouring the neighborhood, cleaning out long-undisturbed attics and cellars in their energy to earn the coveted pennies.

At one Watertown, Mass. gasoline station, a building supply firm did its bit by dumping a six-ton load of tires in front of an astounded attendant. From all parts of the State came reports of baby-carriage loads pushed by housewives eager to make their donation to the two-weeks campaign.

New England Prepares For Bond Drive

New England's drive to sell $1,800,000,000, worth of war bonds during July and August—22.5 per cent of the national total $8,000,000,000—was given an auspicious sendoff today at the "Rally for Victory" luncheon at the Hotel Statler, sponsored by the Boston Advertising Club, the Retail Trade Board, and many other groups.

Sending the drive off to a flying start were: Mrs. Colin Kelly, widow of war hero Colin Kelly; Maj. Benjamin H. Namm, head of the National Retail Bond Sales Committee; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, representing Massachusetts; and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston.

Speaking to the women of New England, Mrs. Kelly said that their first and foremost job is to buy war stamps and bonds. "This," she said, "is the easiest part of our job to defeat the Axis. We can't sink Japanese ships with empty bomb racks. Our men cannot fly our planes without full tanks of gasoline. By buying war bonds we can fill these bomb racks and gas tanks."

Major Namm, in explaining the nation's drive to acquire $8,000,000,000 by the sale of war bonds, said that every retail merchant in every city, town, and hamlet will have war stamps on sale along with other merchandise. Americans are urged, he said, to buy these stamps and to take change from other purchases in war stamps.

Major Namm and Mrs. Kelly flew on here from a whirlwind tour of other States, where they have been launching similar drives. Mrs. Kelly, in referring to her young two-year-old son, Colin, said that the youngster received a most inspiring letter from President Roosevelt.

It will be recalled that President Roosevelt addressed a letter to the President of the United States in 1956, requesting that Colin, Junior, be appointed to the United States Military Academy as a tribute to his father, who was killed after sinking a Japanese battleship.

Other guests of honor at the luncheon included the mothers of four New England boys who accompanied Brig. Gen. James Doolittle's Tokyo raid. They were: Mrs. Owen McGurl of Arlington, mother of Lieut. Eugene McGurl; Mrs. Walter A. Sessler of Arlington, mother of Lieut. Howard A. Sessler; Mrs. August J. Wildner of Amherst, mother of Lieut. Carl N. Wildner; and Mrs. Edwin W. Horton of North Eastham, mother of Sergeant Edwin W. Horton, Jr.

The head table was appropriately decorated with red and white carnations, sprinkled with blue bachelor buttons. The women guests wore corsages of red roses, tied with red, white, and blue ribbons.

Greater Boston newspapers, including the Traveler, Globe and Post, all replated their front pages, giving special prominence to the war bond drive. The Christian Science Monitor furnished its Flag Day Magazine Section. These were distributed by uniformed members of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense Corps, who also solicited sales of $1 war stamps. Sales were reported to be very brisk.

Santosuosso Tells the Court Of Disposal of $85,000 Fund

Joseph Santosuosso told how he disposed of the $85,000 received from the city in settlement of the General Equipment Corporation suit at the trial today of the $500,000 suit of former Gov. James M. Curley against the Boston-Herald Traveler Corporation for alleged libel, being heard before Judge William C. Giles and a Superior Court jury.

Under direct examination by Attorney Wendell P. Murray he identified a piece of paper on which was written the agreement signed by him and Frederick H. Graves reading "Out of $75,000 settlement will give J. S. $20,000. Out of result in Supreme Court will give fee of $25,000 to J. S. and $10,000 to G. I. C." He identified the initials of J. S. as being those of his name, and the other, initials as being those of Attorney George I. Cohen. The agreement came out of the conversation that he had previously had with Frederick H. Graves.

Attorney Santosuosso testified that after his conversation with the Mayor he received a check from the City of Boston on the First National Bank of Boston for $85,000 which he deposited to his account. The check was dated Nov. 28, 1933. He testified that he drew five checks against that allowance, one for $15,000, one for $20,000, and one for $30,000, all payable to Frederick H. Graves as agent, and signed by him as trustee, and one for $3,000 payable to Charles H. McGlue and one for $6,000 payable to George I. Cohen, leaving a balance of $11,000 for his fee. He says that the $30,000 check was cashed by Graves at the Old Colony branch of the First National Bank in his presence and that Graves put the money in his pocket and he never saw the money again.

He denied ever lunching with Cohen, Silverman and Graves, or with Curley, Graves and other officials.

Under cross-examination by Attorney John L. Hall he denied that he ever settled cases against the City of Boston with Curley when Silverman was not present. He said he sometimes settled with the corporation counsel alone and sometimes with Silverman and the Mayor.

Under further cross-examination by Attorney Hall, Mr. Santosuosso said that he was quite friendly with the City Administration and had often settled cases brought against the city. He said that he had never settled any case against the city with Mr. Curley alone. In the General Equipment matter he did not know until afterwards what was paid by the city to the General Equipment Corporation. "I didn't know what they were entitled to," he said.

"You were a trustee for the General Equipment Corporation and you were not interested in finding out how much of that money the insurance companies were entitled to?" asked Attorney Hall.

"I was not." He said he never contacted the insurance companies before paying over $65,000 of the settlement fund to Graves. He said that he deposited the $85,000 check to the city of Boston, in a bank, and denied that he had asked the cashier if he could draw $30,000 cash against the deposit. He did ask if he could draw a few thousand, but that was because Graves wanted cash. He said that he went to the bank with Graves and identified him to the cashier. The cashier cashed the check for $30,000 and Graves put the money in his pocket. Mr. Santosuosso denied that he took the $30,000 himself and put it in his own pocket.

Cambridge Billboard Laxiy Aired at Amendment Hearing

Numerous outlaw billboards still stand in Cambridge, and the State Department of Public Works has made no effort to eliminate them, Roger Wolcott, President of the Cambridge Savings Bank, charged today at a public hearing on a proposal to relax one billboard regulation.

William F. McCarty, State Director of Outdoor Advertising, had proposed an amendment to the billboard regulations, giving the Public Works Department authority to issue permits for advertising painted or attached to fences, rocks, poles, or trees, or upon the wall of any biulding. Such advertising is now prohibited.

Opposing the McCarty amendment, Mr. Wolcott asserted: "The proposed amendment would add to the depreciation of districts that are going down in Cambridge. It seems to me that your Department does not apply the present rules as it should."

Thereupon, Mr. Wolcott made his charge regarding outlaw signs in Cambridge, adding that "if your Department made the effort to enforce the rules as at present, instead of setting up new rules, we believe that our real estate values would not be affected."

Mr. McCarty asserted that the present regulation was adopted in 1924 to eliminate liquor signs painted on buildings which remained while prohibition was in effect.

Miss Katherine Lyford, Secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, instead the proposed amendment would subject the Department to constant pressure from persons desiring to "litter" the landscape with unsightly "snipe signs."

Other organizations opposed to the amendment included the Massachusetts Selectmen's Associatioon, the State Federation of Planning Boards, the Brookline Planning Board, and the Chestnut Hill Garden Club. Although representatives of several billboard companies were present, none of them spoke.

Owners of Horses At Suffolk Downs Accept Arbitration

The one-day strike of horse owners to enforce their demands for larger purses and better living conditions for grooms at the Suffolk Downs Race Track in East BBoBstoBn came to an end this afternoon whe nthe dispute was referred to the Massachusetts Racing Commission for arbitration.

No races were held today at the Track, because horse owners refused to enter the animals as a means of gaining better purses. Charles F. Adams, President of the Eastern Racing Association, today proposed that the case be sent to the Racing Commission for arbitration, a proposal which the horse owners agreed to. The Commission's decision is expected to be made public within a week. Meanwhile, racing will be resumed tomorrow at the Track.

Light Companies To Buy War Bonds

Massachusetts gas and electric companies today were authorized by the State Department of Public Utilities to invest surplus funds in United States War Bonds.

The Department, by a unanimous vote, ordered:

"During the present war emergency, loans of surplus funds may be made by a gas or electric company for periods exceeding one year to the United States of America. by purchasing war bonds or war certificates issued by the United States of America."

New Monitor News Time

Radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, over Station WMEX. It was incorrectly stated that the Saturday radiocast would continue to be heard at 12:45 p. m. WMEX radiocasts on a frequency of 1,510 kilocycles.

Telegram Is Sent To Frank Knox

Workmen numbering 23,000 at the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Quincy, Mass., many of whom worked on construction of the recently lost airplant carrier Lexington, today urged Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, in a telegram, to give the name Lexington to a carrier now building in their yard.

The original Lexington was launched at Fore River Oct. 3, 1925, and was delivered to the Navy Jan. 5, 1928. Since commissioning the Lexington has given a good account of herself, both in speed and service, particularly in the Coral Sea Battle.

The telegram follows:

Twenty-three thousand workers at Bethlehem's Fore River yard, where the Lexington was built, respectfully urge you to give the name Lexington to our carrier C. V. 16. We glory in the achievement of that fine ship, the sacrifice of which to many of us is a personal loss.

We pledge our utmost effort to build the ships with all the speed and all the skill that is in our power, and we beg the privilege to produce another Lexington.

The telegram was signed by W. H. Norton, president of the Independent Union of Fore River Workers, and G. G. McDermott, chairman of the employee members of the War Production Committee.

Copies of the telegram were also sent to Senator David I. Walsh (D), Massachusetts, and to several congressmen.

The wire climaxes steps token on Lexington Green just following announcement of the loss of the Lexington.

Citizens at that time asked for construction of a new Lexington "to avenge the loss of the old one."

The keel of the C. V. 16 was laid July 15, 1941, and it was expected to be named, when launched, the U. S. S. Cabot.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Art exhibition of work done by Boston schoolchildren and sponsored by the Institute of Modern Art. At the Institute, 210 Beacon Street, through July 31. Open free to the public from 4 to 7 p. m. each evening.

History of the Railroads of the United States told in a display of pictures, books, and mementoes from private collections. In the Puvis de Chavannes gallery of the Boston Public Library. Exhibition continues through June 28 with library remaining open each night until 9 p. m.

Bunker Hill Day carnival in Charlestown, at John J. Ryan, Jr. Playground, beginning at 6 p. m. and continuing until tomorrow (Wednesday) midnight. Open free to the public.

Wednesday

"Landscape Paintings," by Miss Maginnis, is the topic of a forenoon discussion at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Nature walk around the hills and vales of Sharon, Mass. A whole day will be spent hiking and exploring the town and its countryside, if the day is fair. Leader of the guided tour will be Miss Hanson—Commonwealth 1595. Take the 8:42 a. m. train from South Station and party will meet at the Sharon station at 9:11. Cost of trip, $1.00.

Bunker Hill Day parade beginning 2:15 p. m. at the corner of Elm and Bunker Hill Streets, Charlestown. Free ice cream for children. City-sponsored entertainment at John J. Ryan Jr. playground all afternoon and evening.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool this afternoon. Occasional light drizzle and slightly cooler tonight. Moderate winds.

Massachusetts: Occasional light drizzle and slightly cooler in extreme east. Continued cool in west and central portions tonight.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Light rains and slightly cooler tonight.

Rhode Island, Vermont, and Connecticut: Continued cool tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed until sunset today.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:57 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Wednesday, 2:04 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:52 p. m.

Valuable Material for Army Seen in Men 'With a Record'

Possession of a criminal record should not alone prevent a man from serving in the armed forces of the United States, Dr. William Healy, Consulting Director of the Judge Baker Guidance Center, said today.

Because society has been judging the man with a criminal record merely on the basis of his conflict with the law, valuable material for our armed forces may have been lost, Dr. Healy said this morning in an address before the Conference of United States Probation Officers of the New England states at Harvard University.

The motives for any given crime vary immensely, Dr. Healy pointed out, and a good deal of it is the result of a reckless desire for adventure on the part of the adolescent

Such men often would make good material for the Army or Navy, he declared.

"It is exactly this type of individual," said Dr. Healy, "who often does well under discipline with the activity the armed services require, and makes a splendid fighting man.

"The mere fact of some record of criminality ought not to be taken on its face value," he went on. "The nature of the offense and the assets of the individual himself should in every case receive consideration. Conflict with the law does not necessarily mean mental defects, emotional instability, or any essential character defects."

It is Dr. Healy's contention that each case should be decided on the basis of the motives that led to the criminal offense, which he says in not a few cases would be found to have nothing to do with a man's qualifying for service.

The other speaker of the morning was Dr. Healy's wife, Dr. Augusta Bronner, also a consulting director at the Judge Baker Center. Her subject was "Techniques in Interviewing," and she asserted that the need for skill in interviewing the probationer is, if anything, more important to the probation officer than it is to the social worker, principally because in the former case the "client" is already costing society money and care and is a danger to society in some instances.

The probation officer, Dr. Bronner declared, depends wholly upon the success of the interview for success in his work. If he failed to reach the probationer, fails to convince him of good faith, fails to appeal to him as a friend, he fails in all the rest of his work with him.

"Take, for instance," she said, "just the matter of favorable physical surroundings. Often interviews are carried on in court corridors or else in rooms without partitions to give privacy—all of these are situations which make a successful interview practically impossible.

It was Dr. Bronner's belief that a high percentage of the failures in probation work can be laid at the door of lack of skill in interviewing.

Oliver Loses Out in Maine Primary

Continued from Page 1

in preparation for a possible Axis attack on America during the campaign of two years ago, when the Germans were overrunning France and Pearl Harbor was far in the future.

Moreover, Mr. Hale had devoted the intervening two years to work for the cause of preparedness by serving as Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

Mr. Hale traveled throughout the district and spoke by radio during the last two months on this issue alone.

Representative Oliver, whose duties kept him in Washington most of the campaign, issued statements in which he upheld his pre-war voting record and declared that he had supported "every truly national defense measure." This tended to make an issue of what constitutes the best national defense.

Uncertainty as to whether Mr. Oliver would be a candidate was a factor in the campaign for a time, but he ended this a week ago by announcing he would remain in the race. If defeated, he said, then he would resign from Congress and accept a commission as Lieutenant Colonel in the Army.

Two Are Out

Defeat of Representative Oliver means that two New England Congressmen with prewar voting records of opposition to President Roosevelt's foreign policy will not return to Washington next year. Last April Representative George H. Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts announced he would not be a candidate for renomination.

His announcement followed disclosure that Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was considering opposing him in the Republican primary on the issue of his voting record on preparedness measures.

Mr. Hale is a graduate of Bowdoin College, and of Harvard Law School, and studied at Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar. After war service in France, he was attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

He served in the Maine Legislature from 1923-29, the last year as speaker. Since then he has been active in civic affairs, serving for several years as President of the Maine State Conference of Social Welfare. He is opposed to New Deal domestic measures, but terms foreign policy the most vital issue in the world today. He is a cousin of the former United States Senator Frederick Hale.

Candidates nominated yesterday without opposition were:

U. S. Senate: Republican Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., Auburn; Democrat, Fulton J. Redman, Portland lawyer.

Governor: Republican, Gov. Sumner Sewall; Democrat, George W. Lane, Jr., Lewiston banker.

Congress, 2nd district: Republican, U. S. Representative Margaret Chase Smith; Democrat, Bradford C. Redonnet, Wiscasset.

Congress, 3rd district: Republican, U. S. Representative Frank Fellows.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Church Lecturers Placed Under Three-Section Plan

The Christian Science Board of Lectureship today announced a new, sectional arrangement of assigning lecturers for the United States and Canada under which the members of the Board are divided into three groups, each of which will function as a unit in specified areas during the autumn, winter and spring periods.

The sectional groupings were described by the Lecture Board as bringing benefits to churches and societies in permitting them to know long in advance the lecturers who are available to them, and the time of year the lecturers will be in their various districts. The new arrangement was said by the Board to be an outgrowth of transportation difficulties arising from the war.

Emphasis was placed by the Board upon the fact that every group member under this plan would be available at some time of the year to every section of the United States and Canada. The three sections designated as Eastern, Central and Western and the lecture groups A. B. and C. will alternate with each other in these sections as complete units.

The new sectional plan does not apply in the months of June, July and August.

A list of the members of the Board of Lectureship and the periods in which they are available in the three districts, follow:

Lecturers appointed for the year ending June 30, 1943:

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B. Toronto, Canada. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Available in Eastern Section, September, October, November, 1942.
Available in Central Section, December, 1942, January, February, 1943.
Available in Western Section, March, April, May, 1943.
Assigned to Western Canada, late May, 1943.

Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., Hotel Stewart, Geary Street, San Francisco, California. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Available in Eastern Section, September, October, November, 1942.
Available in Central Section, December, 1942, January, February, 1943.
Available in Western Section, March, April, May, 1943.

Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., Box 1822, Seattle, Washington. Address from Sept. 15 to Nov. 15, 1942, Box 97, Evergreen, Colorado. Cable address, "Pibroch, Seattle."

Available in Eastern Section, September, October, November, 1942.
Available in Central Section, December, 1942, January, February, 1943.
Available in Western Section, March, April, May, 1943.
Assigned to Alaska, August, 1942.

Harry C. Browne, C. S., Boston, Massachusetts. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Available in Eastern Section, September, October, November, 1942.
Available in Central Section, December, 1942, January, February, 1943.
Available in Western Section, March, April, May, 1943.

Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C. S. B. (Mrs.), Kansas City, Missouri. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Available in Eastern Section, September, October, November, 1942.
Available in Central Section, December, 1942, January, February, 1943.
Available in Western Section, March, April, May, 1943

Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B. (Miss), London, England. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to Miss Margaret A. Simeon, 10 Nevern Place, London, S. W. 5, England.

Available only in Great Britain and Ireland, and only from Feb. 1, 1943.

Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., San Jose, California. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to Box 309, Los Gatos, California.

Available in Eastern Section, September, October, November, 1942.
Available in Central Section, December, 1942, January, February, 1943.
Available in Western Section, March, April, May, 1943.
Assigned to Mexico, Feb. 15-28, 1943.

Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., New York City. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Available in Central Section, September 20 until November 25, 1942.
Available in Western Section from December 20, 1942, until end of February, 1943.
Available in Eastern Section, March, April, May, 1943.

John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., Boston, Massachusetts. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to Box 155, Centerville, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Telegrams: "Dunn, Hyannis, Mass."

Available in Central Section, September, October, November, 1942.
Available in Western Section, January, February, 1943.
Available in Eastern Section, March, April, May, 1943.

Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S., c/o Westminster Bank, Ltd., 14 Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1, England.

Available only in Great Britain and Ireland.

Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Available in Central Section, September, October, November, 1942.
Available in Western Section, December, 1942, January, February, 1943.
Available in Eastern Section, March, April, May, 1943.

Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B. (Mrs.), Columbus, Ohio. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Available in Central Section, September, October, November, 1942.
Available in Western Section, December, 1942, January, February, 1943.
Available in Eastern Section, March, April, May, 1943.

Adair Hickman, C. S. B., Suite 2702, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Available in Central Section, from September 15 through November 30, 1942.
Available in Western Section, December, 1942, January, 1943.
Available in Eastern Section, March, April, May, 1943.
Assigned to West Indies and Canal Zone, February, 1943.

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., Los Angeles, California. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to Mrs. Florence Jacobsen, Box 494, Fullerton, California.

Available in Central Section, September, October, November, 1942.
Available in Western Section, December, 1942, January, February, 1943.
Available in Eastern Section, March, April, May, 1943.

William D. Kilpatrick, C. S. B., 543 New Center Building, Detroit, Michigan.

Available in Western Section, September, October, November, 1942.
Available in Eastern Section, December, 1942, January, February, 1943.
Available in Central Section, March, April, May, 1943.

Margaret Matters, C. S. B. (Mrs.), Suite 930, 17 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Available in Western Section, October, November, 1942.
Available in Eastern Section, December, 1942, January, February, 1943.
Available in Central Section, March, April, May, 1943.

Earl McCloud, C. S. B., San Antonio, Texas. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Available in Western Section, September, October, November, 1942.
Available in Eastern Section, December, 1942, January, February, 1943.
Available in Central Section, March, April, May, 1943.

Margaret Morrison, C. S. (Miss), 201 East Delaware Place, Chicago, Illinois.

Available in Western Section, September, October, November, 1942.
Available in Eastern Section, December, 1942, January, February, 1943.
Available in Central Section, March, April, May, 1943.
Assigned to Western Canada, Oct. 15-31, 1942.

Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B., 401 National Fidelity Life Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

Available in Western Section, from September 22 through November 30, 1942.
Available in Eastern Section, December, 1942, January, February, 1943.
Available in Central Section, March, April, May, 1943.
Assigned to Hawaii, November, 1942.

James G. Rowell, C. S. B., 7323 Olive Street, Kansas City, Missouri. Address during July and August, Wind River Trail, Estes Park, Colorado.

Available in Western Section, October, November, 1942.
Available in Eastern Section, December, 1942, January, February, 1943.
Available in Central Section, March, April, May, 1943.

Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S. B., 8, St. Leonard's Terrace, London, S. W. 3, England. Address correspondence relating to lectures to Miss Margaret A. Simeon, 10, Nevern Place, London, S. W. 5, England.

Available only in Great Britain and Ireland.

Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., 1205 American Bank Building, Portland, Oregon.

Available in Western Section, September, October, November, 1942.
Available in Eastern Section, December, 1942, January, February, 1943.
Available in Central Section, March, April, May, 1943.

Sectional Plan of Assigning Lecturers

By a Staff Artist

Change Announced by The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Chart Showing Assignment of Lecturers to United States and Canada for the Lecture Year Ending June 30, 1943

Western Section

Ariz. Neb. Wyo.
Calif. Nev. Wis.
Colo. N. Mex. (CANADA)
Idaho N. Dak. Alta.
Iowa Oreg. B. C.
Mich. (N.) S. Dak. Man.
Minn. Utah Ont. (W.)
Mont. Wash. Sask.

Group C

AUTUMN — WILLIAM D. KILPATRICK; MRS. MARGARET MATTERS; EARL McCLOUD
Sept. Oct. Nov. 1942 — MISS MARGARET MORRISON*; OSCAR GRAHAM PEEKE*; JAMES G. ROWELL; PAUL STARK SEELEY

Group B

WINTER — DR. HENDRIK J. DE LANGE; JOHN RANDALL DUNN; JUDGE SAMUEL W. GREENE; MRS. ANNA E. HERZOG; ADAIR HICKMAN*; JUDGE FREDERICK C. HILL
1942-43 Dec. Jan. Feb.

Group A

SPRING — GAVIN W. ALLAN*; HERBERT W. BECK; PETER B. BIGGINS; HARRY C. BROWNE; MRS. LOUISE KNIGHT WHEATLEY COOK; RICHARD J. DAVIS*
Mar. Apr. May 1943

Central Section

Ark. Kansas Ohio
Ill. Mich. (S.) Okla.
Ind. Mo. Texas

Group B

AUTUMN — DR. HENDRIK J. DE LANGE; JOHN RANDALL DUNN; JUDGE SAMUEL W. GREENE; MRS. ANNA E. HERZOG; ADAIR HICKMAN*; JUDGE FREDERICK C. HILL
Sept. Oct. Nov. 1942

Group A

WINTER — GAVIN W. ALLAN*; HERBERT W. BECK; PETER B. BIGGINS; HARRY C. BROWNE; MRS. LOUISE KNIGHT WHEATLEY COOK; RICHARD J. DAVIS*
1942-43 Dec. Jan. Feb.

Group C

SPRING — WILLIAM D. KILPATRICK; MRS. MARGARET MATTERS; EARL McCLOUD; MISS MARGARET MORRISON*; OSCAR GRAHAM PEEKE*; JAMES G. ROWELL; PAUL STARK SEELEY
Mar. Apr. May 1943

Eastern Section

Ala. Me. Va.
Conn. Miss. Vt.
Del. N. H. W. Va.
D. C. N. C. (CANADA)
Fla. N. Y. N. B.
Ga. S. C. N. S.
Ky. N. J. Ont. (E.)
La. Pa. Que.
Md. R. I.
Mass. Tenn.

Group A

AUTUMN — GAVIN W. ALLAN*; HERBERT W. BECK; PETER B. BIGGINS; HARRY C. BROWNE; MRS. LOUISE KNIGHT WHEATLEY COOK; RICHARD J. DAVIS*
Sept. Oct. Nov. 1942

Group C

WINTER — WILLIAM D. KILPATRICK; MRS. MARGARET MATTERS; EARL McCLOUD; MISS MARGARET MORRISON*; OSCAR GRAHAM PEEKE*; JAMES G. ROWELL; PAUL STARK SEELEY
1942-43 Dec. Jan. Feb.

Group B

SPRING — DR. HENDRIK J. DE LANGE; JOHN RANDALL DUNN; JUDGE SAMUEL W. GREENE; MRS. ANNA E. HERZOG; ADAIR HICKMAN*; JUDGE FREDERICK C. HILL
Mar. Apr. May 1943

*Please refer to individual listing below for special assignment.

Japanese Seek Work at Assembly Centers

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

The Japanese in assembly and reception centers up and down the Pacific Coast do not relish idleness; they would much prefer to work, to be active. They would like to be earning money.

This is so true and so general in assembly centers in Southern California that it is safe to project it to include the Japanese population generally, the civilian authorities in charge believe.

Instead of a shortage of hands to do whatever tasks need to be done within the Santa Anita center, there are many more eager applicants than jobs. This, too, in the face of the fact that when the groundkeepers, clerks, cooks, child-group leaders, and others signed up for their tasks, the civilian administration could give no positive assurance that any so serving would be paid. They chose to work, and take the chance that the Federal Government would pay them, somehow, for their time.

Late in May, after five weeks of assembly at Santa Anita, many of the center's earliest arrivals were still working at their jobs, with as yet no positive word as to their wages. About mid-May San Francisco hearquarters of the Wartime Civilian Control Administration released word announcing that pay would be $8 a month for unskilled workers, $12 for skilled workers, and $16 for professionals.

In addition to the wage scale, adult residents of the centers are to be allowed $2.50 a month in coupons for personal articles, it was announced. The amount would be $4 a month for a man and wife, and $1 for individuals under 16.

Curtains and Rugs Appear

Greatly limited in their physical activities by the macadam base of the greater part of their camp area at Santa Anita, the men and women of the center have gone as far as they may with their facilities to make their barracks homes livable and homelike. There are cloth curtains at many of the windows, rugs on many of the floors.

Radios sound from many open doorways in the evenings, when electric current is turned on. The American-born Japanese are not denied the use of receiving radios.

The center itself, its streets and lanes, is the very height of neatness.

In their workaday world that was, the women of the household, especially in the agricultural group, worked beside the men and carried their full share of the burdens. In their strange, new environment the men are proving that they, too, are willing to share whatever burdens there are. It is not an uncommon sight to see Japanese men rubbing or wringing clothes at the laundry racks. Some of them are quite adept at it.

The "Little Tokyo" formerly known to Los Angeles is gone. Only its buildings remain. Many of its former residents are at Santa Anita, many at other centers farther north or farther inland.

The street cars, running up and down First Street, Los Angeles, are not as full, for the Japanese used to help fill them going to and from their shopping center.

Wrong Picture

In the war of propaganda, Japan recently radiocast a statement painting treatment of Japanese in the United States as "shocking" and of "indescribable humiliation."

To determine facts regarding actual treatment of Japanese, The Christian Science Monitor set its correspondents on the trail in heaviest zones of Japanese concentration along the Pacific Coast. Findings show "grossest exaggeration" by the Tokyo Radio. Today's article from California is the fourth in a series.

The stores and buildings along First and San Pedro Streets, in that vicinity, are chiefly vacant. "For lease," says many a sign.

For weeks the best thought in the West Coast Japanese community and in official civilian circles centered on trying to work out a plan that would insure the proper behavior of the entire Japanese population in time of military emergency. No such plan could be devised or even suggested; the Japanese themselves obviously knew that they could not guarantee the loyalty of their entire group. Hence, the migration, ordered by the Army and carried out under its supervision.

Because there was no restraint on the Japanese moving eastward in the early week of the evacuation, many of the wealthier class have gone far inland, even to the eastern seaboard, to get beyond the assembly order that was known in advance to be coming.

The Army's civil administration within the centers tries to keep the rules as few as possible. Some rules are inevitable in dealing with so great a mass of people.

Weekly Visits Allowed

Visitors are not, in general, allowed in the center. Families are given permission to send one member once a week to the main gate of the grounds to meet friends from outside. Their talk with these friends is not overheard, and their letter mail is not censored. Packages are inspected.

The 19 deputy sheriffs who police this "city" of 16,000 persons, three shifts a day, are not kept very busy. Jail, prison, and especially juvenile court records throughout the Pacific Coast area show Japanese generally to be exceptionally law-abiding. In Santa Anita center this is proving also to be the case.

"The Japanese are not being coddled in the center," says a representative of the Army's civilian control organization at Santa Anita. "We are treating them humanely, that is all; the way we hope other Americans will be treated under wartime circumstances in other lands."

Scrap Rubber Drive Snaps Into Full Swing

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—America's scrap rubber pile mounted steadily today as deflated beach alligators, discarded tires and punctured football bladders dropped onto it by uncounted thousands of tons.

Specific reports indicating the total that might be collected in the full two weeks of the President's drive were lacking, but the general comment across the country in the second day of the campaign was that it was off to a good start.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson gave it an official push with a statement that the Army itself was cutting its use of rubber in clothing and equipment by 25 per cent. Army tires will have 12 per cent less rubber; tanks will be made with one-third the rubber formerly used, Army vehicles will carry only one spare tire, and soldiers will wear oil-treated instead of rubber raincoats.

Mr. Patterson warned that rubber for civilian use would not be available until 1944 at least.

One thing that slowed the collection in many points was the lack of scales in filling stations to weigh the rubber citizens offered. However, filling station operators reported that in many cases adults refused to accept the stipulated penny a pound.

Some communities already had been scoured almost clean. A committee in Cincinnati, organized soon after Pearl Harbor, had collected 39,000,000 pounds there and the President's rubber drive found little left.

In Minneapolis, nearly 100 tons were collected in the first few hours. The Louisville committee reported collections starting well all over Kentucky. In the southeastern states most stations had 100 to 150 pounds in a few hours.

Schenectady, N. Y., had 6,700 pounds gathered before collections started. The Oregon committee said service stations in that state were deluged with scrap. Collection started slowly in San Francisco but a city-wide canvass by Boy Scouts is expected to boost the volume.

At Fresno, Calif., Private Gene Adriani, a rancher home on furlough, gathered up nearly a ton of old tires. A Fresno cobbler contributed worn rubber heels from 10,000 pairs of shoes he had repaired since Jan. 1 under an Army contract.

21 Pounds of Rubber On Mile of Highway

FLINT, Mich., June 16 (AP)—If you have no scrap rubber at home, look along the highway.

That was the advice today of George W. Austin of Flint, who did.

While his wife drove the family automobile slowly along a measured mile, Mr. Austin searched along the right of way and uncovered 21 pounds of rubber.

"And there was all kinds of other scrap in the same mile," Mr. Austin said.

Five Commanders Honored by Navy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy announced June 15 award of the Navy Cross to five naval officers who distinguished themselves in action against the Japanese in the Pacific.

Officers named were Commander Paul T. Talbot, Willoughby, Ohio; Lieut. Commander John J. Hourihan, Miami, Fla.; Lieut. Commander Harold P. Smith, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Lieut. Commander John H. Morrill, Waverly, Va.; and Lieut. Commander Charles A. Ferriter, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commander Talbot and Lieut. Commander Hourihan won the award for heroism in an engagement with the Japanese off Borneo, Jan. 24 and 25; Lieut Commander Morrill and Lieut. Commander Ferriter were given the Cross for heroism and distinguished service when the Japanese bombed Cavite, Philippine Islands, Navy Yard, on Dec. 10; Lieut. Commander Smith, commanding officer of the destroyer Stewart, received the Cross for heroism during an engagement with superior Japanese forces in the Badoeng Strait on Feb. 19-20.

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Through 130 Years of Peace and War

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY years ago today, on June 16, 1812, The City Bank of New York was chartered by Act of the General Assembly of the State. It succeeded to the business and banking house of the New York office of Alexander Hamilton's first Bank of the United States, chartered by Congress in 1791 but closed in 1811. Colonel Samuel Osgood, a commander of Minute Men at Lexington, and first Postmaster General of the United States, became the President of the new bank.

Only two days later, on June 18, the United States was at war. To the ensuing war loans the new bank, with a total capital of $800,000, subscribed, for itself and its customers, $1,000,000.

This beginning was prophetic. In six wars the City Bank has supported the Government in its war efforts with its own funds, through the sale of bonds to its customers, and by the personal service in the armed forces of many hundreds of its staff.

After the War of 1812 came the financing of the Mexican War in 1846. Then in August, 1861, after the battle of Bull Run, the President of the City Bank was Chairman of a committee of New York bankers which advanced to the Treasury $50,000,000 at once and $100,000,000 more in two installments. When the national banking system was organized to support the war effort, the City Bank joined the new system and became The National City Bank of New York.

To finance the Spanish War in 1898, this Bank headed syndicates to underwrite Government loans.

In World War I the Bank participated fully in the great Liberty Loan campaigns. It supplied personnel to aid the Treasury, made its facilities available to solicit and receive subscriptions, and subscribed heavily for its own account.

Today, in a war demanding an even more stupendous national effort, the resources of the City Bank for the sixth time are mobilized to support the Government. Since Pearl Harbor, it has subscribed for itself and its customers for more than one billion dollars of Government securities. Its advice to its customers is the same advice it has given in every other war—*the bonds of the United States have been, and are, the best investment in the world.*

In the financing required to convert manufacturing companies from peacetime to vastly expanding war production, the Bank is doing its full share. Of the staff, over 600 members are in the armed forces. Others are serving many war agencies.

In drawing together the funds of hundreds of thousands of people, this Bank accepts a high responsibility. Its continuing purpose is to discharge faithfully its obligations to its customers and to the public; to serve the needs of the nation in the emergency of war and, after victory, in the growth and progress of peace.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

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Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Russell A. Wood Announces His Candidacy for the Office of State Auditor

N. E. Women Democrats Open Tell-Your-Neighbor Campaign

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Women's Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Convinced that intelligent understanding of what is being done by the various Government agencies concerned in the war effort, will result in more intelligent and wholehearted co-operation by the American people, the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee has launched a learn-about-it-and-tell-your-neighbor campaign. This has been promoted in Boston for the past two days by the New England Regional Conference of the Women's Division.

This plan of organizing to inform themselves and then inform others about the Government is not new for the Democratic women. They have been doing it for years as part of their national campaign. Now it is being done not primarily as a partisan program but as a patriotic one, designed to help put before the people the facts they need to know.

One of the women here from Washington for the conference is Mrs. May Thompson Evans, a gracious young North Carolinian who was Assistant Director of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee during the last campaign. Before going to the Capital to serve in that capacity, she had been Director of the North Carolina State Employment Service and the National Re-employment Service.

Now, as Chief of the Consumer Relations Section of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration, she is working to acquaint the public with how it can do its utmost in helping with the war on the home front.

She explained price control in her talk yesterday as a measure of fairness designed to keep commodities within the reach of all, and rationing as another designed to insure fair distribution. She urged that people refrain from buying any scarce commodities except to meet actual needs.

"Price control," she said, "is everyone's job. It can't work unless the people themselves understand it. Your job and mine is to see that it is understood by as many as we can reach."

Editor's Fashion Talks

Among other prominent Democratic women here for the conference are two members of college faculties. They are Dr. Emily Hickman, Professor of History at the New Jersey College for Women, who is also Chairman of Public Affairs for the National Y. W. C. A., and Mrs. Hale T. Shenefield, who teaches at American University in Washington.

Mrs. Carmel Snow, editor-in-chief of Harper's Bazaar addressed the Boston Fashion Group yesterday at its luncheon at the Copley-Plaza. What she said might have been a "pep-talk" for War Production Board restrictions had it not rung so true in its approbation of them and the resulting simplicity which has been imposed on American styles.

"L-85 was the jolt we all needed," she declared.

"The phrase put over is as old-fashioned as the word debutante," said Mrs. Snow. "Fashions today need no more putting over than a debutante needs a coming out party. We must tell the world the story of simplicity, quality rightness. We are talking to a new audience who wants to know—how much—how long will it last—where can I wear it? This is sound ground. Let us be glad of it."

"From the fashion point of view," she told the luncheon guests, "we stand today at the end of an era." New fall fashions, she said, point ahead to low heels, simplicity of underwear, casual young suits—and always suits with blouses instead of the dress and jacket type—easy berets.

She predicted a riot of color for fall but no run on any one color. Grays and beige will be used in many combinations, she said.

Here are some other highlights of her talk:

A record blouse season. Shorter jackets for suits. V neckline definitely out. New fleecy materials for coats, warm but woolless. Wartime knits, simulating tweeds. One-piece dresses smartest, fullness in the front of the skirts. Dirndls and more dirndls for young girls, and simplicity the keynote for all their clothes. Afternoon dresses no longer being worn. Long dinner dress for home evenings and short dinner dress or suit for evenings out. Hat with short evening costumes, preferably small. Black suede or stain shoes of the sandal family for evenings out. Oxfords like little boys' brogues for daytime.

Bridal Gowns

Bridal bouquets and bridal gowns were both featured yesterday at the benefit garden program given by the Braintree Garden Club to aid its Scholarship Fund. The garden of Mrs. Franklin P. Horton's home, 45 Hollingsworth Avenue, was the setting, and nearly 25 bridal gowns were shown, tracing the changes in materials and designs from 1835 to the present.

Evidently the wearing of white, now regarded as traditional, did not become established as a tradition so many generations ago. The wedding gown of 1835 was a heavy changeable silk of deep red and green. The basque waist fitted closely about the throat and was trimmed with fringe, as were the sleeves, which were close fitting over the upper arm and flared into a wider cuff. The wide floor-length skirt was lined with heavy cotton.

This gown belongs to Mrs. Addie May Hastings, whose grandmother's wedding dress it was. Mrs. Hastings' own wedding gown, representing the fashion of 1912, was also shown. It was of white satin, made on straight lines, and had a train.

A dress included in the trousseau of Mrs. Grace Putnam Soule was worn when she sang at a Peace Jubilee, held following the close of the Civil War. It was of blue and white striped silk and with it was worn a beautiful little black lace shawl.

A wedding gown of 1895 was of yellow moire, made with a collar that came high under the chin, leg-o'-mutton sleeves, full skirt and short train. This was the wedding dress of Mrs. Thomas E. Bixby of Quincy.

Hillside School

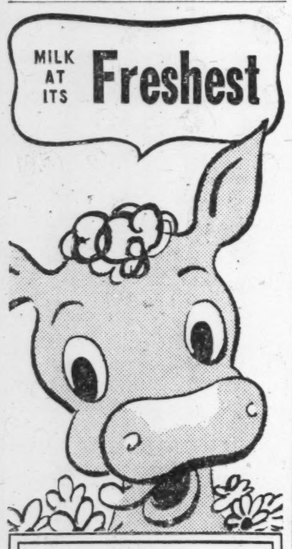
Members of the Massachusetts D. A. R. will be received again this season at an open house at the Hillside School for Boys, near Marlborough, one of the two D. A. R. approved schools in the State. The affair will be on Wednesday, June 17, with a program arranged by Lemuel Sanford, the Superintendent.

During the picnic luncheon, the boys' band will play and, in the afternoon, a Cantata, "Paul Revere's Ride," and an operetta based on "Tom Sawyer" will be prosented by the boys.

Hillside School, which has an enrollment of 90 boys of grammar school age, has been a project of the National Society D. A. R. for many years. Nancy Hudson Harris, former Regent of the Massachusetts D. A. R., is now acting President.

Due to the gasoline rationing, many plan to go by bus. Mrs. Theodore N. Waddell of Winthrop is in charge of reservations for bus seats which must be made with her not later than today. The buses, leaving Park Square, Boston, will be met at Marlborough by taxis for the ride to the school.

MILK AT ITS Freshest



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Deerfoot customers "go for" Deerfoot SPECIAL Milk—a State grade higher than "A." next to Certified. It is rich in butterfat and is pasteurized right in the bottle, instead of in bulk. Try it, and taste the difference for yourself. Order Deerfoot SPECIAL Milk from the Deerfoot driver or telephone HIGhlands 1857.

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Listen to the Sealtest Program with Rudy Vallee — WBZ, Thursday, 10 P. M.

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Boston Office, HIGhlands 1857

By a Staff Photographer

Prominent Women Democrats

Miss Josephine Schain (left), Consultant on International Affairs to the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee, with Mrs. Raymond Clapper of Washington, a national speaker for the Women's Division, which is holding a Regional Conference at the Copley-Plaza in Boston. Miss Schain is former Executive Director of the National Girl Scouts of America, former Chairman of the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, and Director of the Chautauqua Women's Program. Mrs. Clapper, wife of Raymond Clapper, the noted newspaper correspondent, has been active with the League of Women Voters in Washington and is now Chief of Public Relations for the Washington A. W. V. S.

Vermont Road Traffic in May Drops as Much as 49 Per Cent

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 16—Highway traffic in Vermont decreased from 26 to 49 per cent during May as the result of gasoline rationing, according to surveys taken by the State Highway Department in various sections of the State by means of automatic traffic recorders. That these decreases were largely due to gasoline rationing is indicated, the department said, by a comparison with the last previous recording taken just prior to the regulation, which showed only an average 7 per cent decrease.

The greatest decrease was noted at Highgate, on United States Route 7, with a 49 per cent drop, and reflects the great decline in travel to and from Canadian points. The adjusted daily average, taking into account Sunday, week day and Saturday average was 204, a decline from 401.

The station at Norwich, on the New Hampshire State border, about midway of the State, showed a decrease of 46 per cent from 1,322 to 709. The average Sunday decline there was from 2,495 to 602, and the average Saturday from 1,306 to 807.

The recorder located at Shelburne, on the West Side of the State, on Route 7, showed a decrease of 29 per cent, while on Route 2, from Montpelier to Burlington, there was a decline of 26 per cent.

Granite Workers Haying

With Vermont facing a bumper hay harvest, and despite an influx of Volunteer Land Army workers, the State's farmers are hard hit by the labor shortage. Haying has already begun in Washington and Franklin Counties and is about to get under way in many others. In the northern counties, particularly, favorable grass-growing weather this spring has resulted in heavy stands of hay, in fact, the earliest and heaviest for many years.

In Washington County more than 600 granite workers from the Barre-Montpelier district, have signed up for spare-time work on the farms during the haying season. As the granite sheds and quarries close down at 4 o'clock, there remains approximately four hours of daylight that can be turned to farm work, as well as the full day week-ends.

In many counties, considerable aid is expected from boys of high school age, who will be available on the close of public schools this week. Another handicap the Vermont farmer is working under during the haying season, is the lack of weather reports, now banned by Government order. In many counties, farmers have, for many years, been gauging the extent of their daily haying operations on the week's forecasts from neighboring meteorological stations.

Farm Transport Tight

The matter of farm transportation is receiving close attention in Vermont, before the pinch, already being felt, becomes accute. Representative retail milk dealers met at the capital on Friday at the request of Gov. William H. Wills, to discuss methods for conserving gasoline, tires and equipment. Community organizations are expected to be set up among the milk dealers themselves to lessen duplication in deliveries and make uniform the practice now followed in part, of making milk deliveries to residences only on every other day.

A Dairy Conservation Committee was appointed by Governor Wills, with H. E. Bremer, State Milk Coordinator, as Chairman. Other members are: L. D. Ware of Richmond, Dr. H. B. Ellinburger, University of Vermont, Burlington; A. Leroy Smith, of Barre, representing Vermont milk producers; Dr. M. A. Collins, project leader of Vermont dairy transportation conservation, Morrisville; Guy Stafford of Morrisville and Clark Bowen, of Bellows Falls.

George E. Bailey, of Rochester, appealed to Vermont farmers and dairymen saying, "Although the wartime regulations governing private carriers do not apply to farm trucking, it behooves us farmers to work out transportation saving measures on a voluntary basis so that the regulations will not need to be extended to farm vehicles. By adopting effective travel saving measures on their own account, it will be simpler for farmers to be assured of reasonable convenience as well as dependable means of trucking supplies to and from the farm.

Buy U.S. WAR BONDS U.S. WAR STAMPS

Statler TISSUES and TOWELS

Navy Names Supervisor At Bath Shipyard

War Activities in New England

Veteran Shipbuilder in Harness—The Navy announced today that Lieut. John A. Lord, known as the Navy's last wooden ship constructor because he had charge of re-fitting the U. S. S. Constitution in 1931, is back in service.

The veteran shipbuilder has been assigned to the Bath Iron Works at Bath, Maine, in a supervisory capacity over modern ships that will fight in this war. Mr. Lord has had experience with steel construction as well as the wood of "Old Ironsides." The Navy announcement said that it was under his direction that the battleships New York and Arizona moved off blueprints into shipyards. The Arizona went down with guns blazing at Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Lord is one of Bath's best known residents. After his retirement from the Navy, the people there elected him Mayor by a landslide. He ran as a Republican, Democrat, and Citizens' candidate.

Saltonstall Seeks Guardsmen—In a radio address last night Gov. Leverett Saltonstall urged every able-bodied man in Massachusetts between 18 and 50 to join the State Guard. The radio address was part of the State Guard Day observances.

"The immediate expansion of the State Guard is of vital importance," the Governor declared. "We are at the halfway mark in a statewide recruiting drive. But we must have many more before the end of the month. I earnestly appeal for more volunteers. The program will not be complete until every city and town has its own organization of trained military men who are prepared to meet local emergencies and are on the ground in time to check local saboteurs or troops landed by parachute."

No Loafing for Students—There will be no summer vacation, in the usual sense, for college students this summer. Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service, said last night that students will be liable to induction unless they attend summer school or get summer jobs in an essential industry.

Automatic Furloughs for Selectees—Beginning July 1, all Bay State selectees will receive a two-week furlough immediately following induction into the Army, Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service announced. This time has been allowed after definite acceptance of the draftee by the Army to allow the men to put their private affairs in order.

Announcement of the plan was made in Washington last month to be made effective June 15. A two-week delay was granted Massachusetts on the request of military authorities here who wished to work out a plan to avoid a two-week period when there would be no inductions.

Other New England states were prepared to induct today under the automatic furlough plan.

Up until now, selectees desiring extra time have had to request a furlough through their local draft boards. If the draft board recommended them, furloughs could be taken after selectees had gone through the induction process and arrived in camp.

Under the new process, selectees will be sworn in and given an automatic furlough of two weeks with expenses between the induction station and their homes and camp paid by the Army. Men wishing to report immediately to camp will not be required to take the furlough.

N. H. Soldier Given Medal—First Lieutenant Edward Hubbard, Medical Corps, of Peterborough, N. H., and Private Woodrow Ravenscraft of Greenfield, Ohio, have been awarded the Soldiers' Medal by General Douglas MacArthur. The medals, first to be awarded in Australia, were given the men for saving lives at the risk of their own.

Their heroism was displayed when a flying boat transporting military personnel struck an object while landing in the darkness at an Australian port. The craft turned over and began to sink in the shark-infested water. Lieutenant Hubbard broke through the cabin window and crawled onto a wing. Twice he re-entered the nearly submerged cabin to rescue two enlisted men.

Associated Press

New Destroyer Boyle

Another fighting unit for the United States Navy was launched at the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., yesterday, when the destroyer Boyle slid into salt water. Named for Thomas Boyle, privateer of the War of 1812, the craft was sponsored by Mrs. Margaret A. Glascock of Baltimore, great-granddaughter of Sailing Master Boyle.

Arbuckle To Oppose His Chief

Russell A. Wood, State Auditor in 1939-40, today opened a political comeback campaign by announcing his candidacy for the Republican nomination for State Auditor.

In 1940 Mr. Wood received a surprise defeat at the hands of Thomas J. Buckley, present Democratic State Auditor, who already has stated he is a candidate for re-election. The Buckley victory in 1940 was attributed by many political observers to voter confusion of his name with that of Thomas H. Buckley, Auditor from 1935 through 1938, who was a popular office-holder.

Since February, 1942, Mr. Wood has been a Deputy State Income Assessor.

W. E. Hurley May Oppose

It is uncertain as yet whether Mr. Wood will have opposition in the G. O. P. primary. There has been some talk that William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, may seek the Auditor nomination. Mr. Hurley must relinquish his Treasurer office at the end of his present term because the State Constitution bars service of more than three consecutive terms as State Treasurer.

The Wood announcement read:

"I announce my candidacy for Auditor.

"1. I endorse the wonderful administration of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall 100 per cent.

"2. I oppose the birth control referendum. It is contrary to all religious teaching, Catholic, Protestant, Jewish. It is un-American."

Meanwhile, a fourth candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer is in the field. Richard E. Johnston, member of the Boston Finance Commission, has been conducting a vigorous campaign for the post for three weeks. From 1927 through 1932 Mr. Johnston was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Ward 4, Boston.

Born in Charlottetown, P. E. I., Mr. Johnston was a law partner of the Premier of Prince Edward Island until he moved to Massachusetts in 1903. He was one of the founders and past president of the Canadian American League, one of the founders and past president of the Intercolonial Club of Boston. For several years he was a Governor of the Boston City Club. He also has been active in other prominent organizations, including several Republican party groups.

Arbuckle Resigns

In the meantime, a battle for the Republican District Attorney nomination in Norfolk and Plymouth counties opened when George W. Arbuckle of Quincy, Assistant District Attorney, resigned his office to oppose his chief, Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney, in the Sept. 15 primary.

The Arbuckle resignation, effective as soon as possible, came in the midst of charges and counter-charges of bad faith.

Mr. Dewing last night expressed amazement that Mr. Arbuckle resigned on the eve of a trial (that of two State Farm prisoners charged with killing three guards on New Year's Day).

"All last week he (Arbuckle) collaborated with me in preparation of the murder trial, which opened today at Plymouth, and I had planned on having him in the courtroom to aid in prosecution of the indictments."

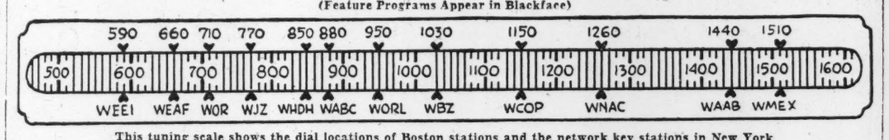
In addition, Mr. Dewing insisted that two weeks ago Mr. Arbuckle joined with his office colleagues in assuring their support to Mr. Dewing for renomination.

On the other hand, Mr. Arbuckle insisted that in 1938 Mr. Dewing promised never again to seek re-election if Mr. Arbuckle would support him during the 1938 campaign. Mr. Arbuckle added that repeatedly he asked Mr. Dewing to keep that promise.

Also Mr. Arbuckle stated that he is going to Plymouth "to give Mr. Dewing a lift on the murder trial he speaks of."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"....	**Boston Braves-Cincinnati**	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15 News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	**baseball game**	recordings .....
3:30 News; Hollywood ...	News; "Men of the Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	**Boston Braves-Cincinnati**	Dance Matinee .....
3:45 "Keyboard Concert"	Southernaires: quartet ..	'Right to Happiness': sk.	**baseball game**	"Price Control": Songs.
4:00 Jerry Wayne, Songs	Talk and Music	"Backstage Wife": sk....	**Boston Braves-Cincinnati**	"Help Uncle Sam!"....
4:15 "Mosaic": Organ ..	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"....	**baseball game**	Dance Matinee: popular
4:30 Living History	Air Express: Musicale ..	"Lorenzo Jones"....	**Boston Braves-Cincinnati**	recordings .....
4:45 Press News	Musicale: News	"Young Widder Brown"....	**baseball game**	Dance Matinee: record'gs
5:00 Musical Camera:	Afternoon Symphony ...	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15 Jean Collins: orch.	Afternoon Symphony ...	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	recordings .....
5:30 Recordings: Songs .	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, Songs.....	Sports Matinee	Sports: Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie: Music .	Wanderers of Waste Land	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports; Defense .
6:00 News comments	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sport reports .....
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen .	News; War Comments ..	Herb Lewis, Songs.....	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Town Crier" ..
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Soldiers and Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sport reports; music....	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch.....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory .....
7:15 G. Miller's Orch....	"Mr. Keen": drama.....	News of the World.....	Date With a Disc.....	Richard Salinger, news .
7:30 American Melody	Civic Production	Burns and Allen: Orch.:	"Confidentially Yours" .	Sherman Freeman's Or.
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Frontline Headlines	soloist	"Inside of Sports"	"Is That So?": forum..
8:00 "Are You a Missing	"Pan Americana"	"The Perfect Crime":	Dick Jurgen's Orch.....	Joe Dominguez's Orch....
8:15 Heir?" drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue ...	drama; orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.....	"Electric Choir" .....
8:30 "Nature of Enemy"	Dramatization	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	"Price Control": music.
8:45 "Nature of Enemy"	Dramatization	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent": drama	Romance in Music .....
9:00 "Archie,": comedy	Famous Jury Trials.....	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Variety Hour .....
9:15 drama; orchestra ..	Famous Jury Trials.....	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 **"Cheers From the**	This Nation at War.....	Fibber McGee and Molly:	Alvino Rey's Orchestra..	Variety Hour .....
9:45 **Camps"**; variety	Nation at War; Jingles..	comedy; music	Alvino Rey's Orchestra..	Variety Hour .....
10:00 show	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, news....	News reports .....
10:15 **Cheers From Camps**	Erskine Hawkins's Orch.	soloists; orch.; guests..	Australian News; Music.	Pete Herman's Orch.....
10:30 Talks	America Marches On....	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	**Rep. Wright Patman**	Tommy Tucker's Orch...
10:45 News; Sports	News Here and Abroad ..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	"Under Western Skies"..	Harry James's Orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	Dance Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Joe Dominguez' Orch....
11:15 Rideout; Music.....	News; Fishermen's Pam.	Music You Want.....	Joseph Szigeti Orch....	Fay Morin's Music.....
11:30 Master Works of	Ray Heatherton's Orch..	Music You Want.....	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music; Orchestra ..	Ray Heatherton's Orch..	News Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.	Day's End; News .....

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Talk; Music.....	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Music; News	News Service	.....
7:30 Quiz; music; news...	Religious program	Musical Clock	"Fiesta"; music	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program: News	News	"Good Morning"; music	.....
8:00 **News of the World**	Adrian O'Brien; "Music	Chet Gaylord, songs....	News Service	News report .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	and Time"	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; songs	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show..	Music of Many Lands...	Morning Toast: Fred and	Ruth Moss, Interviews..	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	News; Music	Posey	Ruth Moss, Interviews..	The Esquires .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue .	Fishermen's News.....	News; Hum and Strum...	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15 "Scarlet Letter" ..	"The Breakfast Club"..	Funny Money Man.....	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30 Olga Coelho, songs	"The Breakfast Club"..	News; Melodeers	Organ recital	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Harvey and Dell: sk.	"The Breakfast Club"..	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson": sketch.	BBC News; recorded....	Price Control; Orchestra
10:15 American Stories ..	Helen Hiett, News.....	"Bachelor's Children" ..	"Sing and Swing Show"..	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother": sk...	Betty Pierce: talk.....	"Help Mate": sketch ..	Choir Loft	"Going Shopping" .....
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Favorite hymns	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Treasury Star Parade...	"Going Shopping" .....
11:00 Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband": sk...	"The Bartons": sketch .	New England Cupboard..	Brass Hats .....
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Australian News	Organ soloist .....
11:30 'Bright Horizons': sk.	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Road of Life": sketch ..	"Yankee House Party"..	Harry Horlick's Orch....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"David Harum": sketch.	"Yankee House Party"..	News report .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, News.....	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	Women's News; Songs ...	Judy and Jane	"Gene and Glenn"....	Town Crier .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Quiz Show	News Service	Defense; Music	Circle C Ranch Boys....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Farm and Market News.	Terrace Room Ensemble.	Musical Roundup; Orch'd	Musical Program .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	War Commentary	Mildred Carlson, Talk..	News Service	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	Treasury Star Parade...	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 "Vic and Sade": sk.	Summer Serenade	Sketches in Melody....	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Religious program .....
1:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Summer Serenade	News Service	Cedric Foster, News ...	Religious program .....
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Light of the World"...	First baseball game ..	Victory program .....
2:15 Serial drama	Keith Bennett's Orch....	"Grimm's Daughter"...	First baseball game:	Victory program .....
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	Guiding Light	Boston Braves-Cincin-	John Kiley, organ.....
2:45 'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's News.....	Hymn recital	nati Reds	News report .....
3:00 David Harum: sk....	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"...	First baseball game:	Dance Matinee .....
3:15 H. Marble, News ..	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Braves-Cincinnati	Dance Matinee .....
3:30 News; Snapshots ...	Chick Harris' Orchestra.	Pepper Young's Family..	Baseball Interviews	Dance Matinee .....
3:45 "United We Stand" ..	15 Min. from Broadway.	"Right to Happiness" ..	Second baseball game:	Dance Matinee .....
4:00 David Cheskin's Or.	Talk; Music	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Dance Matinee .....
4:15 Victory at Home	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": serial.	nati Reds	Dance Matinee .....
4:30 Children Are People	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Second baseball game:	Dance Matinee .....
4:45 Press News	Music; News	"Young Widder Brown".	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Dance Matinee .....
5:00 Musical Camera ...	Afternoon Symphony ...	"When a Girl Marries"..	nati Reds	Dance Matinee .....
5:15 Musical Camera ...	Afternoon Symphony ...	"Portia Faces Life"....	Braves-Reds game	Dance Matinee .....
5:30 Songs; Music	"Flying Patrol": drama.	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie: Music ..	Wanderer of Wasteland ..	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk ....
6:00 News reports	War News; Sports.....	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sport reports .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News....	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Town Crier; News .....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music....	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory .....
7:15 Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World.....	"Date With a Disc".....	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 Ed. C. Hill; Power-	"The Lone Ranger";	Caribbean Nights: music	"Red Ryder": drama....	Sherman Freeman's Or..
7:45 House: Orchestra..	drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder": drama....	U. S. Army Program ....
8:00 Nelson Eddy; or-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News...	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
8:15 chestra; chorus	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Claude Wickard: Infat'n	Irish Music .....
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Navy Blue Rhythm: Dick	Drama Shop .....
8:45 Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	House": orchestra	Jurgens' Orchestra	Drama Shop .....
9:00 **Shirley Temple in**	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	**Sumner Welles: United**	**Pages From the Classical**
9:15 **"Junior Miss"**	of Lower Basin Street	Shore; orchestra	**Nations Mass Meeting**	**Album** .....
9:30 Ransom Sherman;	Cab Calloway's Orch....	"Mr. District Attorney";	**"Pass in Review": Army**	**Classical Album** .....
9:45 comedy; music	Orchestra; Jingle	dramatic sketch; orch..	**entertainment**	**Classical Album** .....
10:00 **Moments in Music:**	**"Three Thirds of the**	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News..	News reports .....
10:15 **"Sally"**	**Nation": drama**	Musical Knowledge	Les Brown's Orchestra..	Pete Herman's Orch....
10:30 Dramatization	"America Marches On"	Kay Kyser's College of	Robert Trendler's Orch.:	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	"News Here & Abroad"	Musical Knowledge	songs; comedy	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	Paige's Orchestra	News; Sports	News	Jose Dominguez' Orch....
11:15 **Archibald MacLeish**	News; Fishermen's News	Music You Want.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Bob Chester's Orchestra.
11:30 Rideout; Orch.....	Glen Gray's Orchestra..	Music You Want.....	"Tune Up, America":	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra..	News Service	interviews; music	Day's End; News.....

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 17
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—5:20 p. m.—Country Notes. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.02 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum; talk.
3:30 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar, Trio.
3:45 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Accordion Aces.
5:45 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—String Quartet.
7:30 p. m.—Soloist; Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Cincinnati Reds Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
5:05 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Date With a Disc.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Alvino Rey's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Talk from Sydney; Music.
10:30 p. m.—Les Brown's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Network Program.
11:30 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News, commentary, in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The World of Science."
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monit

Chaplin Comedy in Revival—Small Plants Get Contracts by Pooling

'Gold Rush' Returns To Keith-Boston

Charlie Chaplin's "Gold Rush," now at the Keith-Boston, where it will continue for another week, belongs in the small group of movie classics. Seventeen years after it was first released, it is still a funny film. At its best, it is uproarious. In the sequences which have worn less well, for there are portions where changing techniques have lessened the merriment, it is still amusing. And throughout it affords an opportunity to observe the varied abilities of one of the great pantomimists of the screen.

As a gesture to the era of sound and dialogue in which the film must now compete, Mr. Chaplin has written and speaks a commentary to accompany the action. Some of it adds to the humor. Some of it merely eliminates the need for subtitles. Appropriate sounds, too, have been interpolated. But these things are of less consequence than the series of complications which the comedian devised to confront his little tramp, incongruously attired in derby hat and morning coat, and jauntily swinging his cane amid the snow of Alaska. Even more important as an explanation of longevity of the humors is the comic skill of the actor.

It is easier now, perhaps, than when the film was new to see the breaks in action, or to observe the looseness with which some of the episodes have been joined together. The costumes, too, of the feminine members of the cast undoubtedly date the picture. There are traces, in some of the slapstick, of an earlier period of screen entertainment. But the pantomime dance which Chaplin does with a pair of forks and a couple of rolls is still vastly amusing. So are the adventures in the blizzard-bound prospector's cabin. And the climactic comic episode in the little house teetering on the edge of a precipice is still an irresistible bit of nonsense.

"The Gold Rush" serves a double purpose. It is interesting as an example of an earlier period of movie technique. It is still entertaining in its own right.

E. F. M.

New War Series, 'Nature of Enemy', To Start Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"The Nature of the Enemy," first of a series of weekly dramatizations of the records of Axis leaders, with Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, subject of tonight's program, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

The first radiocast to come from the Ford Willow Run bomber plant is the highlight of "This Nation at War." The program includes other sidelights on how Americans are contributing toward war effort, Blue-WHDH, 9:30 p. m.

Representative Wright Patman of Texas and Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma are to speak on "Bonds, Taxes, and National Debt," MBS-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

On the Stage

The Cape Playhouse at Dennis will have Sylvia Sidney and Luther Adler as guest stars the week of Aug. 10 in a production of Helen Jerome's dramatization of "Jane Eyre." Cora Witherspoon and Harry Ellerbe will be featured in the cast. The play was presented in Boston some seasons ago, with Katharine Hepburn as the star.

* * *

Elissa Landi will be the star at Brattle Hall next week in the Cambridge Summer Theater's production of Somerset Maugham's and Guy Bolton's play, "Theater." Cornelia Otis Skinner played the principal role when the play was done originally in Boston and New York.

Exhibition in Waltham

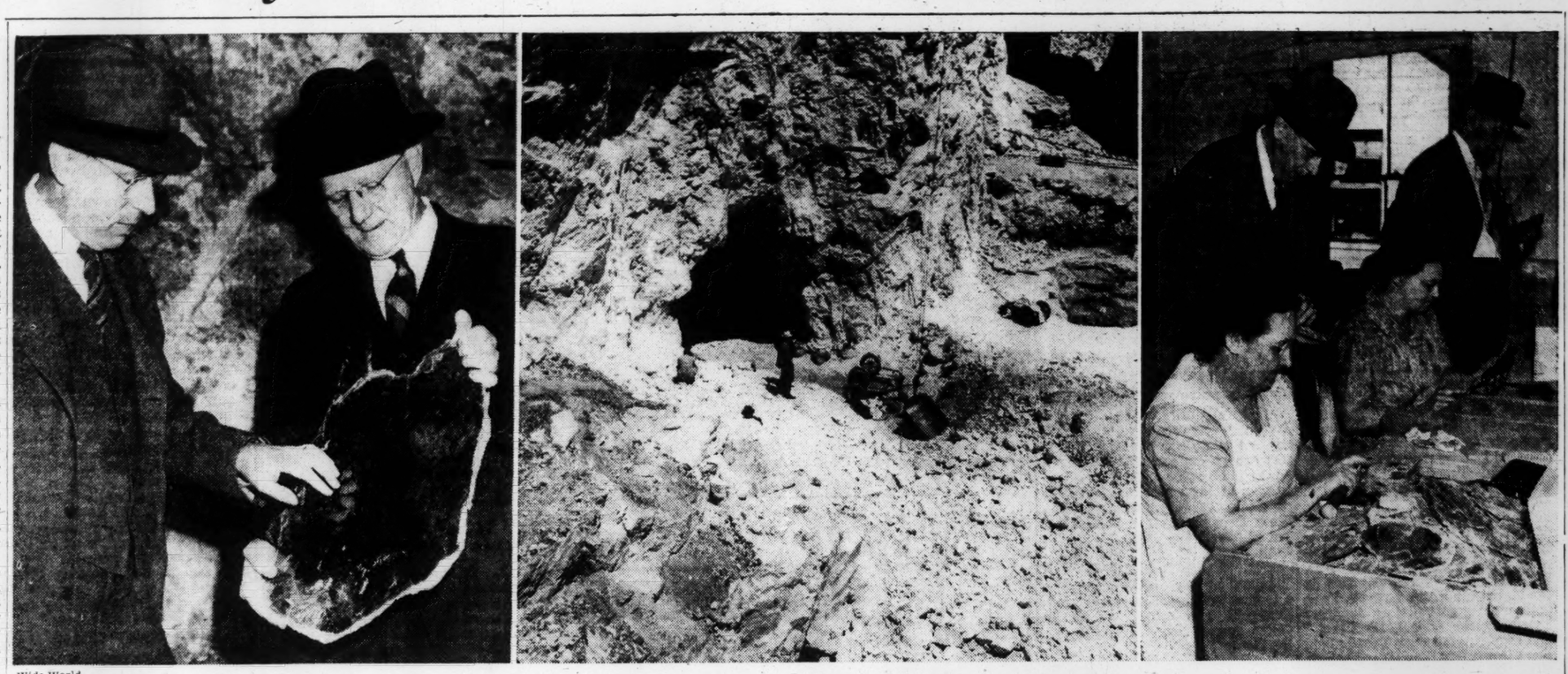
Through June and July an exhibition of flower paintings and sculptures will be on view at Gore Place in Waltham. The work of Miss Geneva Mercer is displayed in a beautiful installation in this historical residence.

Miss Mercer came from Alabama, but she now resides in Boston. Her love of flowers and gardening prompted the making of a sort of pictorial diary, which resolved itself into the many floral portraits now exhibited. She spent many years in San Remo, Italy, where she kept an exquisite garden. This activity was but a hobby, for her chief occupation was that of sculptor.

A charming foundation in this exhibition is developed on the theme of children at play; children bending, dancing, twisting about, climbing; children playing with shells, grasshoppers, crabs, and sea urchins. Their supple figures express boundless energy and joy. Miss Mercer seems to have attained her superlative expression in this garden piece. There are on exhibition sensitively modeled portraits in the round, life-size and miniature; plaques, and torsos. There is also a beautifully modeled memorial piece.

The flowers were executed in poster paint and Miss Mercer makes no pretense of professional accomplishment. These are clear records that chronicled the events of a well-planned garden. Among the specimens portrayed are lilacs, chrysanthemums, magnolia, poppies, fuchsia, tulips, and columbine.

D. A.



Wide World

New Hampshire's Famous Old Mica Mine Speeds War Production

Officials of the War Production Board have descended upon New Hampshire's Grafton County—center of mica-mining operations—and met with operators in an effort to speed production of the vital war material. The mineral is critically needed in the manufacture of radio equipment, aviation and tank igniton parts, and other electrical devices. On the left, Raymond B. Ladoo, Chief of the WPB's Raw Materials Division, inspects a piece of mica held by George A. Purcell, President of the Colonial Mica Corp. Center picture shows open shaft of the Ruggles Mine at Groton, N. H., opened in 1803, one of the oldest in the country. At the right, WPB chiefs watch women workers rift the mica into thin sheets, sort it by quality, color, and thickness, and then cut it into squares for use by industries. Left to right are Mr. Ladoo and Howard F. Wierum, WPB Technical Consultant.

12 Plants Join In Arms Pool To Get Orders

Yankee genius for making the fullest use of available production facilities through co-operation is typified by the organization of the New England Small Arms Corporation, a new company comprising some 12 New England manufacturing plants, it was pointed out here today by T. H. Beard, chairman of the New England Council's Industrial Committee.

Although no member of this group is large enough to enter by itself into a prime United States Government contract of a size sufficient to cover the requirements in this particular instance, by pooling their resources and with the help of several subcontractors, not members of the pool, the Small Arms Corporation met the Government's needs and obtained a substantial job.

The member plants pooled their engineering facilities, two engineers from each company being available at all times for conference and consultation. This group reviews the technical and manufacturing requirements of the job the Government wants done, allocates to each member plant the work which it can do best, supplies technical and other information as the need arises, and otherwise facilitates production.

Directorate of the Corporation consists of ranking officer of each member of the group. The directors, in turn, have elected a president and a secretary-treasurer. This board meets monthly or at the call of the president to check the progress of the work on the main contract and the position of each member on the subcontract for which he is responsible. This procedure assures quality and quantity deliveries on the schedule required.

The early meetings of the group which led to this distinctive achievement in pooling were held in the offices of the New England Council. The nature of the orders and the names of the participating firms in this essential war work are strictly confidential.

Further progress in pooling in New England is shown by the recent formation of Northern War Industries, Inc., for the purpose of increasing the wartime activities of the plywood, furniture, and woodworking industries of Vermont. Among the members of the committee which has organized this corporation is Herbert B. Comings, a New England Council Director, of Richford, Vermont.

Boston Museum Opening Revere Exhibit July 1

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts announces a special exhibition devoted to Paul Revere, his work and environment, to be opened July 1.

The exhibit will include the famous portrait of Revere as a young man by John Singleton Copley, rare examples of the silver he made, his prints of the Boston Massacre and Harvard College, and objects belonging to him personally.

There will also be portraits hung of Revere's Boston contemporaries, including such great Revolutionary figures as Samuel Adams, John Hancock, James Otis, Joseph Warren, and others.

The opening of the exhibit coincides with the date of the publication of the new book, "Paul Revere and the World He Lived In," by Esther Forbes. All items in the exhibit were drawn from the Museum's own collections and includes nothing lent for the occasion. Many of the treasures were gifts from the Revere family to the Boston Museum. The Museum's collection of Revere silver is considered to be the most comprehensive in existence.

This special exhibition will continue through August.

Museum to Extend Miniature Exhibit

The free exhibition of the miniature American rooms made by Mrs. James Ward Thorne, which has been current at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will remain until July 5, it is announced by George Harold Edgell, Museum Director.

Nearly 200,000 visitors have inspected the rooms since the exhibit opened on March 19, and now an additional three weeks will permit summer visitors to the city to see the 37 reproductions of rooms from American homes from the 17th century to the modern penthouse apartment. The scale of the models is 1 inch to 1 foot.

After the exhibit leaves Boston its next stop will be Pittsburgh, where it will be shown beginning Oct. 8.

Gas Stations as Decontamination Centers

Gasoline stations closed by fuel rationing may be used as decontamination centers for the aid of persons subject to enemy gas attacks, Joseph M. Loughlin, United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense for New England, said today.

Inside greasing rooms would be remodeled into shower baths, wash rooms would be made into first-aid parlors, and back yards would be sheltered to form dressing rooms, under an emergency program laid down by Mr. Loughlin in a special message to State Defense Councils.

At the same time, Mr. Loughlin issued a list of instructions to civilians who may be gassed at some distance from a decontamination center, the most important of which were these:

1. Stay on the upper floors of a building, since poison gas is heavier than air.

2. Use plenty of soap and water, since it is the best cleansing agent available.

Tanks to Be Flooded

Closed gasoline stations would be safe for use as decontamination centers only after empty tanks had been flooded and the fire department had made certain there was no accumulated gasoline vapor, Mr. Loughlin warned.

The primary purpose of using stations in this way would be to provide privacy for the large number of persons who might wish to take quick shower baths at once, Mr. Loughlin explained.

Burlaps bags would be provided for safe keeping of contaminated clothing, which civilians must remove as soon as possible after it is subject to gas, he said. Clean clothing would be made available.

Station hoses formerly used for washing cars would be turned on men as improvised shower baths, under the Director's plans.

Mr. Loughlin's instructions to the public in general on protection from poison gases are necessary because of the "possibility" that such gases may be used by the enemy, he said.

Warning to Axis

President Roosevelt has warned Japan that use of poison gases on China would result in American reprisals in kind on Japanese territory. Prime Minister Churchill has given Germany similar warning with regard to the use of gas on Russia. United Nations' use of the weapon under these conditions might lead to Axis reprisals.

Basic design for all Civilian Defense Insignia.

Mr. Loughlin's instructions follow, in summary form:

1. Get out of the gassed area; simply walk against the wind, or go to the second or third floor of a dwelling. Poison gas is heavier than air, and remains near the ground. Avoid basements.

2. If inside when attack begins, close doors and windows, stuff up fireplaces and other large openings. Turn off air conditioning. Stay inside.

3. A soldier must put on a mask where it is necessary to remain in the contaminated area, but a civilian can go up on the second or third floor and literally ignore it [the gas] if the windows are kept closed.

4. If outside when the attack begins, do not look up, since some gases are spread as oily droplets. Get inside as soon as possible, first removing outer clothing if it has been contaminated. ("Gas can be transmitted to others from contaminated clothing.") Put such clothing in a covered garbage pail.

Do Not Rub Skin

5. If gas gets on the skin, sponge (not rub) it off with a piece of cloth such as a handkerchief, or a torn-off bit of clothing. Throw the contaminated cloth away. Wash yourself thoroughly (preferably in a shower bath) with ordinary soap and hot water. This should be done promptly.

6. Each household has certain neutralizing substances which may be applied before the soap and water, if they are immediately at hand. It is not well to spend time hunting for these substances, however, if they are not right on hand, because soap and water applied quickly are better than neutralizers applied after some delay. Chlorox or similar household bleach contains chlorine in solution, and chlorine neutralizes mustard gas (which can be identified by the odor of garlic). Peroxide of hydrogen neutralizes Lewisite (identified by odor of geraniums). Ordinary baking soda, in water solution, is an acceptable substitute for either neutralizing agent.

Mustard and Lewisite are the only two gases which are applied in liquid form (though even these vaporize in air to form a colorless gas). They are, therefore, the only substances which need to be washed off the skin.

Neither bleach nor peroxide should be allowed to get in the eyes. A diluted solution of boric acid is safe; so is a 2 per cent solution of baking soda (a tablespoon to a quart of water).

After neutralizers have been applied to the skin, they should be thoroughly washed off with soap and water. Even after Lewisite has been hydrolized, for example, a solid residue remains which should be removed.

7. Do not break blisters.

Vancouver as 'Mining Capital' Set Back Only Slightly by War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER — No part of Canada is more diversified in mineral wealth than British Columbia, and through the port of Vancouver moves most of the output of the gold mines of the Bridge River, Cariboo, and Sheep Creek districts, scene of the base metal mines of the Kootenay.

Scarcity of shipping has interfered to some extent with export of metals, and a smaller share of this traffic now passes through the docks of Vancouver, but the head offices of most of the operating mining companies are located here, and for a good many years Vancouver has ranked among the principal "mining capitals" of the western world.

Shortage of labor, equipment and materials may handicap some mines, but the indications are that production this year will be well up to standard.

Unless unforeseen factors have an unfavorable effect on production between now and the end of the year, the 1942 value of British Columbia's mining output should be close to $75,000,000, as in 1941.

It seems likely that if there is a decline in gold production from the recent average of close to $25,000,000 a year, the loss in the total will be offset by the steadily rising yield of base and strategic metals and possibly by revival of activity in the coal industry, due to general increase in the rate of manufacturing in plants consuming coal.

As far as gold is concerned, much of the anxiety that used to be felt concerning its wartime future has been allayed by intimations from Ottawa that, although there may not be as pressing a need for its production as there is in respect to other metals more directly needed for war purposes, the companies already in operation will be encouraged to carry on.

This means that while there will probably be less prospecting for new gold mines and less development of new ore bodies by operating companies, the leading producers such as Bralorne, Cariboo Gold Quartz, Pioneer, Sheep Creek, Premier, Silbak, Privateer, Hedley Mascot, Gold Belt, Kootenay Belle Island Mountain and so on will be able to go on taking out gold as long as their present facilities are adequate for the production job.

Inasmuch as these mines, coupled with a few others, contribute more than 90 per cent of the province's lode gold, there doesn't seem to be much danger of a serious decline in gold output during the coming months.

So far as placer mining is concerned, there should be an increase in view of the widespread activity in dragline and other forms of gold dredging and in hydraulic operations along the Fraser River and its tributaries and in the Omineca, Similkameen and other areas. As a result of a campaign waged last year by the British Chamber of Mines, tariff and tax concessions were granted to American dragline operators which resulted in their bringing equipment from the placer fields of Idaho and California to operate in the new placer fields of this province.

Liquor Revenue Continues to Rise

The revenue yield from liquor and cigarette taxes is continuing upward, although gasoline taxes and income taxes are producing less than usual, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, has revealed.

In April, the tax on hard liquor yielded $609,162 compared to $529,097 in April, 1941. The tax on beer increased from $166,819 in April, 1941, to $182,623 in April of this year. However, the tax on wine dropped from $31,971 in April of last year to $31,252 in April, 1942.

'Industry Orphans' Good Care Urged

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety is urging State social service groups to care for "war industry orphans."

Alfred F. Whitman, Chairman of the Child Care Committee, wrote civilian defense social service directors in Massachusetts suggesting that they enlist the cooperation of schools, public welfare departments, churches, and child care agencies in an effort to see that children of women working in war industry are well cared for during the day.

Mr. Whitman also urged mothers of small children who have not yet taken jobs in industry not to do so, at least, until the need for factory labor becomes more urgent than it is today.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"George Washington Slept Here," by Kaufman and Hart. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"This Thing Called Love," by Edwin Burke. Starring Michael Whalen. 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.

Tuesday Evening, June 16

March, "The Liberty Bell" ..... Sousa
Overture to "Raymond" ..... Thomas
"Songs My Mother Taught Me" ... Dvořák
Waltz Scene from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman" ..... Wagner
Concerto for Double Bass, in A major ..... Dragonetti
Soloist: Georges Moleux
"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar
"Eileen," Selection ..... Herbert
"Arkansas Traveler" ... Arranged by Guion
"Carioca" ..... Youmans
Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2, 5, 8:05. "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 3:10, 6:10, 9:15.

Fenway—
"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, George Brent and Dennis Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 10. "Always in My Heart," Gloria Warren, Walter Huston and Kay Francis. 1:10, 4:35, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Lady in Distress," Paul Lukas. 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 10. "A Letter From Home." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—
"March of Time," 1:10, 4:35, 8:05. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 1:30, 5, 8:25. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 3, 6:30, 7:45.

Metropolitan—
"To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara and Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, William Holden and Ellen Drew. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

Modern—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne and Raymond Massey. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Orpheum—
"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Adele Mara. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9:05.

Paramount—
"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, George Brent, Dennis Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:50. "Always in My Heart," Gloria Warren, Walter Huston and Kay Francis. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8.

RKO-Boston—
"The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders and Lynn Bari. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:04, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne and Raymond Massey. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 9.

South Station Theater—
"Observe Flag Day," "March of Time—Second Episode. India's War Effort," "Photographing Rocky Mountain Big Game," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood," "Training Animals for Picture Work," "Glucose and Its Fishing Industry," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr. 11:50 a. m., 3:25, 6:40, 10:05. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Adele Mara. 1:45, 5:10, 8:30.

Telepix—
"March of Time — India at War." "Superman." "Rio Rito's Musical Revue," "Rocky Mountain Game," "Oddities and Whimsies," "West Point Cadets," 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Let's Get Tough," with the East Side Kids. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason and Jack Durant. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "The Invaders," Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey and Laurence Olivier. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll." 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Fly By Night," Nancy Kelly. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carrol. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "How Green was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "House of Errors," Harry Langdon and Charles Rogers. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "North of the Klondike," Brod Crawford and Lon Chaney. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:59, 8. "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 3:04, 9:14.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 5, 8:15.
Brookline Village: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.
Cleveland Circle: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
University: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 2:40, 5:50, 9:05. "March of Time." 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Kings Row." Ann Sheridan. "Hayfoot," William Tracy and James Gleason. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Our Russian Front." "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:45, 7:45.
Codman Square: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:40, 9:12. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 7:32.
Park: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:30 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston, Walter Brennan and Anne Baxter. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 1:53, 8:08. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:19, 9:34.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Larceny Inc.," E. G. Robinson. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison. 3. 8:45. "March of Time," 2:40, 8:25.

LYNN—Open-Air-Theater: "International Lady," George Brent and I. Massey. "Flying Cadets," Edmund Lowe. Dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey.
Maplewood: "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Tough as They Come," with the Dead End Kids. 2:50, 8:35. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 3:25, 7:10, 9:50.
Strand: "Jungle Book," Sabu. 3, 9. "Don't Get Personal," Harry Langdon. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:45, 4:46, 7:47. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, 3:23, 6:23, 9:23.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 3:20, 8:10. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. "Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "Keep 'Em Laughing," Jan Benny and Nancy Carroll. "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. Dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 2 and 8.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sleepy Time Gal," Judy Canova. 2:09, 7:54. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. 3:44, 9:24."

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. "Big Boss," Otto Kruger. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Vanishing Virginian." Frank Morgan. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. Dusk to Midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 4:11, 6:30, 9:50. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. 2:15, 8.

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Why Japan Holds Allied Editors

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Berlin official radiocast yesterday said three of the best-known newspapermen in Shanghai have been held for court-martial by the Japanese military on charges of espionage and disturbing the peace. Two of those reported held are Americans—Frederick Burr Opper, Shangai correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor and formerly editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, and J. B. Powell, Editor of the China Weekly Review. The third is a Briton—H. G. W. Woodhead, former daily columnist for the Evening Post, Editor of the Far Eastern Review, and Editor of the annual China Yearbook.

No official notification has been received by the State Department, which is awaiting receipt of a list of persons who will be repatriated by the liner Conte Verde from Shanghai. This list has been expected for a week, and its failure to arrive was one reason why Washington ordered the liner Gripsholm detained in New York Harbor with its cargo of Japanese diplomats, journalists, and others who were expected to sail for Portuguese East Africa a week ago.

If the Conte Verde list comes through without the names of Mr. Opper and Mr. Powell, that fact will strongly support the authenticity of the Berlin message because both these men should have repatriation priority—each on the ground that he is a journalist, therefore ranking with the diplomats by usage already well established in transfers with Europe, and Mr. Powell on the additional ground that the State Department had made special request that he be included on the first ship because he has been held under arrest—but hitherto without charge—since early December.

Worked for Domei

Mr. Opper, who at one time worked in Tokyo and for a short time in Shanghai, was employed by Japan's official Domei News Agency. He was not known to have been previously under arrest. He has many Japanese friends and, although his Shanghai Evening Post editorials were vigorous in their criticism of Japanese aggression, their fairness was conceded by most Japanese even though Japanese and Americans might not see eye to eye on their viewpoint. At no time had his Monitor correspondence been a subject of criticism and his dispatches were models of objectivity.

Mr. Opper reached Shanghai from Japan in 1940, intending to proceed on around the world and round out experience in newspaper work which had included service in New York, Washington, and Cleveland, Ohio, as well as Tokyo. After a stop-gap job with Domei while he was deciding whether the war situation forbade continuing on to Europe, he joined the news staff of the Shanghai Evening Post. He forged ahead rapidly and took over as editor in February of last year, becoming Monitor correspondent at the same time. The Shanghai Evening Post suspended publication soon after the Japanese took over full control in Shanghai last December and when it later resumed as a Japanese organ neither Mr. Opper nor Mr. Woodhead were with it.

Mr. Woodhead is one of the best-known British newspapermen in the Far East. For years he had been editor of the Peking and Tientsin Times in Tientsin. He went to Shanghai in 1930, started his monthly magazine, and began writing for the Post. Formerly he was regarded as friendly to the Japanese, but during recent years, as Great Britain and Japan drew further apart, Mr. Woodhead has written critically of Japanese policies.

Target for Japanese

Years of sometimes bitter attack upon the Japanese through the columns of his well-known China Weekly Review, together with advocacy of American and Chinese national policies, made Mr. Powell generally regarded as the "No. 1 target" for unfriendly Nipponese attentions after his country and Japan went to war. That he was arrested was no surprise to friends who had urged him to leave Shanghai. At first, it was reported, he was held in the Cathay Hotel in the International Settlement, while his friend and fellow graduate of the University of Missouri, Victor Keen of the New York Herald Tribune, was held in the Metropole Hotel, near by. Then both were removed into territory "north of the (Soochow) Creek," and only rumors were heard about them thereafter. The State Department requested the Swiss to make inquiry about Mr. Powell's safety—Mr. Keen was released early in March—and in due course official advices were received giving assurance that he was well. Subsequently, there were reports of other arrests, including Mr. Woodhead, but it was said that Mr. Woodhead had been released.

The State Department has taken the position that it requested repatriation priority for all persons whom the Japanese might be holding under arrest. This could not, of course, apply to Mr. Woodhead as British, but it applied directly to Mr. Powell who has been the only American positively known to be under detention.

What basis, if any, there can be for charging the three newsmen with espionage and disturbing the peace is not known. The espionage charge would seem on the face of it nonsensical for the journalistic work of the men in question was well known and it has not been the practice of the American Government to use newspapermen as spies. However, the fact that the Japanese so commonly have employed their own news and business representatives abroad in such capacity might give basis for a sincere belief that others do likewise. As to the "disturbing the peace" charge, this can apply only to presumed effects of their writing, as it is known that the Japanese have argued that writing of a critical and inflammatory character constituted such an offense. Usually this charge has been made only when some such language as Chinese was employed and when it has been connected with outbreak of mob or other disorders. No English-speaking residents of Shanghai have indulged in such activities so the charge would appear flimsy even before a military court-martial.

Retaliation Possible

So long as the Gripsholm remains in New York Harbor, Washington has an opportunity to employ retaliatory tactics against Japanese newspapermen if it chooses to do so. Nothing of this sort can be expected, of course, in advance of some official notification or at least receipt of the list of Conte Verde repatriates. The State Department has received a list of Americans proceeding home from Japan, Hong Kong, Manchuria, French Indo-China and Thailand by the Asama Maru, but this does not include persons from Shanghai and other points in China proper who are to go on the Conte Verde.

Publication of the Asama list has been held up, presumably until receipt of the Conte Verde list so that notification as to both ships can be made, although inquirers have been given a chance to check specific names from the Asama list, and the Civilian Internees Information Bureau of the War Department has been sending out letters of notification to relatives of people known to be coming on the Asama. Both the Asama Maru and the Conte Verde have been expected to sail at any time for Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, with Americans, Canadians, and others of the United Nations in North and South America, exchanging their human cargo for Japanese at Lourenco Marques. From there, the Americans and others are to be brought to the United States on the Gripsholm.

[Mr. Opper is a grandson of F. Opper, a famous political and comic-strip cartoonist of another day. His mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Opper, live in New Rochelle, N. Y.]

Court-Martial Tale Is Doubted by U. S.

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 15

The State Department said last night that it "does not credit" a radio report from Berlin that the Japanese intend to court-martial two American newspaper correspondents, J. B. Powell and W. B. Opper.

The State Department in an announcement, said it did not place credence in this raidocast because "the Japanese Government has formally agreed to include these men in the group of Americans who are to be repatriated, and who are to leave the Far East under safe conduct this week."

Cost of Taking Sevastopol Weighed by Nazi Strategists

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., June 16—The Question at Sevastopol is not whether the Germans can take it, but how much they can afford to pay for it.

Early in the war its loss would have put the Russian Black Sea fleet in an extremely difficult position.

Now the Russians who have achieved so many things considered impossible have had ample time to extend accommodations and harbor installations elsewhere.

After holding Sevastopol so brilliantly for more than seven months, the Russians are of course willing to pay a high price to retain it, but if anything drives them to extremities it won't be caught with its fleet having no refuge but the bottom of the sea.

If the loss of Sevastopol would not be a knockout blow to the Black Sea fleet then what is the Germans' objective? If their idea is to release troops for operations elsewhere they might soon be forced to abandon it as the Soviets are in position to inflict much heavier losses on the Germans than last December when the Germans sacrificed 35,000 men without advancing.

Another Prestige Victory?

The proportion of troops lost to troops released might be such that the game wouldn't be worth the candle. Neither is it certain that the Germans are seeking to forestall some future Soviet flank attack against forces in South Russia.

This would mean that the Germans believed that the Soviets are able to make a bid to recapture the Crimea in the near future.

If this were so, the Soviets would not have given up Kerch but would have tried to make landings to relieve the pressure there.

Accordingly some military observers here think that Hitler wants another prestige victory with which to meet the anniversary of the East Front compaign.

The world saw how far he was prepared to go for a political victory at Moscow. Time is passing and still the Germans haven't done the big things they promised for the summer campaign.

The actual position at Sevastopol at present is favorable to the Germans. Major General Zhuravleff, Moscow's news commentator, tells how events have developed to date:

How Germans Operated

"A few days before the offensive began large German air forces attempted to strike at Sevastopol and Soviet defenses.

"They assumed that their aircraft would disrupt operation of the Soviet troops, destroy fortifications and break the spirit of the defenders at Sevastopol, but were powerfully rebuffed by Soviet fighter pilots and antiaircraft batteries.

"Next the Germans landattacked in small groups to probe defenses and find weak spots. Then they brought up their main forces and attempted to break through the city in two directions, but the Soviet troops repulsed the enemy by powerful counterattacks, and won back their positions."

German Lines Protected

General Zhuravleff admits that the Soviets are fighting on very unequal terms apart from great numerical superiority. The Germans have uninterrupted reserves and supplies with communications far removed from Soviet airports.

While claiming that the Soviets have moral superiority which they demonstrated throughout the past seven months General Zhuravleff is too cautious to make any forecasts. He says:

"The enemy's forces are not yet exhausted and they will continue to throw fresh reserves into the battle."

Following the institution of new orders and medals for war service some people here suggest honor badges for the citizens of Leningrad and Sevastopol after the war.

La Guardia Bars Nazi-Type World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—The world cannot hold both an American democracy and a Nazi form of government, Mayor La Guardia declared yesterday, speaking at the twenty-fifth annual Flag Day celebration of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.

"There's no use anyone suggesting sitting down with Hitler, Mussolini and the Mikado and talking it over," the Mayor told an audience of 2,000 persons in City Hall Park. "This war calls for the destruction of these three dictators. The world isn't big enough to hold a Nazi form of government and an American democracy, and that's why this is a fight to the finish."

Emphasizing that America had just begun to fight, Mayor La Guardia pictured a long and arduous struggle ahead, since the United States was confronted with "the most cruel and brutal nations that have ever joined in warfare."

"We must concede they have a great deal of military genius, combined with cruelty," he added. "But the Nazi-Fascist mind cannot understand that we are a united people. Sure, we seem to have our differences among ourselves. But we are free to talk about these differences. We criticize our Government when we think our Government is wrong. I ought to know, I get it all the time, and properly so."

'Sailor Girls' of the Royal Navy

Associated Press

British Wrens Wear New Hats

These members of the Women's Royal Naval Service wear new style hats with H. M. S. in gold on the hat bands. They are cheaper and easier to produce than the former pull-on style.

Smoke Opens Second Stage in Coral Sea Fight

'Aboard Lexington

Stanley Johnson, Chicago Tribune correspondent, who was the only reporter aboard the United States aircraft carrier Lexington on her last voyage, continues his eyewitness account of the Battle of the Coral Sea in the following copyrighted article released through the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 16—A pillar of flame and smoke opened the second stage of the epic five-day Coral Sea battle. This was one of the unforgettable sights I saw during the tense moments of this, the first of the world's fights between modern aircraft carrier forces.

It was . . . a threat of what was ahead for all of us, for the big Nipponese patrol plane that burned there so fiercely in the sky and on the sea, fell right into the heart of our speeding two-carrier task force.

Our fighter planes, patrolling in Paris, found the Japanese—a Kawanishi four-engined long range flying boat with a 132-foot wing span—lurking in the cloud layer that covered us at the 8,000-foot level. The plane was first seen right over the Lexington which was in the center of our protective cruiser and destroyer screen. . . .

Scanned the Sky

All of us who could, rushed to scan the sky. We saw only the clouds for a moment, then a glow showed through. Out of the cloud vapor less than a mile away popped the huge Japanese plane, afire and spinning madly in an uncontrolled descent. This ship was larger than the Pan American Airways Martin transoceanic air liners, but it spun exactly like the small German fighters and bombers I'd seen shot down over England two years ago.

The flame, barely visible at first, bloomed swiftly. The turning wreckage crashed into the water. The fire turned to thick black smoke. Lieut. Commander Jorgensen, leader of the patrol then in the air, called his shots for the whole fleet to see. . . .

All this was just an incident in the broader battle picture. It happened the morning of May 7 while 76 planes from our nest were in the air speeding toward a Japanese carrier force that had been located at dawn 175 miles northeast of us. . . .

Our task force had drawn away southward after the victory on May 4 at Tulagi Harbor in the Solomon Islands. Although we had not recognized it as such, total destruction of the occupation force, cruisers, destroyers, and all the important transports in Tulagi harbor, had been only the opening wedge of the fight in which we now found ourselves.

On May 5 and 6 we had refueled at sea. . . .

During the afternoon of May 6, our air scouts located the first of the Japanese pincers fleet. It was 250 miles northeast of what then was our positions, and was described as two big carriers, four heavy destroyers. This was the fleet sent to hold the Jomard Passage at the southeastern tip of New Guinea.

Off before dawn the morning of May 7, our scouts did not find the enemy for some hours. Shortly after 8 o'clock, however, they made contact. The Japanese had split up during the night, and our planes found only one carrier, three heavy cruisers, and six destroyers. The other cruisers and carrier, plus six destroyers, had parted company with the main force and were not seen again on May 7.

The American air fleet stalking the Japanese consisted of 24 torpedo planes, each with one heavy torpedo; 36 scouts and dive bombers each with one 1,000 pound bomb, or one 500 pound bomb and two 100 pound bombs; and 16 fighter planes to deal with Japanese defensive and scout plane patrols. . . .

Saw Enemy 50 Miles Away

Their course took them along the northern edge of the Island of Tagula, then north past the eastern tip of Misima. Lieut. Commander Hamilton, leading the dive bombers, picked out the Japanese 50 miles away. . . .

"We came over at 12,000 feet," Lieut. Commander Bob Dixon explained later. "Enemy fighter patrols were in the air, but they barely reached us as we eased off into our vertical dives. These fighters came right down with us in a terrible free-for-all mixup, staying with us right to the water. Naturally we went for the carrier first. . . ."

A dozen or more pilots told of that "fighting dive" the scouts had made. The enemy were in Zero (navy) fighters—best Japanese combat ship—and they seemed to be confused by the refusal of the scout pilots to be distracted from their dives. While the pilots kept their eyes glued to their front dive sights, the rear gunners with their twin .30 caliber machine guns dealt with the Zeros.

Fighter pilots sitting up at 16,000 feet with the heavy dive bombers reported that Lieut.-Commander Dixon's dive was perfectly made and his 500 pound bomb hit the Japanese carrier deck amidships. Behind him Ensign P. F. Neely dropped his 500 pounder near the carrier's port side. . . .

Ensign Smith put his 500 pounder on the carrier's starboard anti-aircraft battery. It silenced the guns. . . .

Lieut. J. A. Leppler's scout bomber was attacked as the dive steepened to the vertical. His rear gunner, John Liska, shot down two Zeros that closed to point blank range, firing their cannon and .25 caliber machine guns as they came. . . . Lieut. Leppler's 500-pound bomb missed the carrier, and he immediately zoomed away to make a second dive from 4,000 feet on a Japanese cruiser. One 100 pound bomb hit the cruiser's stern.

Ensign O. J. Schultz hit the carrier with his 500-pound bomb. . . .

The scouts' dives had taken away the enemy fighter protection and the heavier dive bombers, toting their 1,000 pounders, were unhindred in their attacks. . . .

The heavy dive bomber and the torpedo plane assaults were coordinated and the Zeros which had followed the scout bombers swept off in an effort to turn aside Lieut. Commander Jimmy Brett's torpedo planes now closing in. Lieut. Commander Brett radioed for fighter assistance. Lieut. Baker and his wingman, who had just shot down a Japanese seaplane fighter, bored in. They dropped two Zeros and cleared off the rest.

"The next few minutes were beyond description," Lieut. Commander Jimmy Flatley told me. ". . .Those heavy dive bombers . . . followed each other at 3 to 4 second intervals and about every second bomb landed and exploded aboard the ship. Those powerful explosions were literally tearing the big ship apart. She burst into flames from bow to stern."

Used Smoke as Screen

All this action was taking place within split seconds and actually happened in a shorter space of time than it now takes to detail it. Commander Brett, whose torpedo bombers were close to the water, took advantage of smoke and flame clouds already pouring out of the carrier as they approached. They swung in at an angle so the smoke screened them from most of the cruiser and destroyer anti-aircraft fire.

This enabled the TBD's (Torpedo Bomber Douglas) planes in his squadron to score hits with 12 of their "tin fish." They blasted the carrier to bits and she sank in a cloud of steam and smoke three minutes later. . . .

Back on the Lexington, of course, we knew nothing about this magnificent action. The crew remained at battle stations and the ship's loudspeakers were connected with the airplane intercommunication radio circuits. We could hear a confusion of commands and conversation, but all this was dimmed by distance—they were over 165 miles away from us as we steamed on toward them—and by static.

Then came a strong clear call to the carrier from Lieut. Commander Dixon. His message re-echoed over the entire boat: "Scratch one flat-top." This was Navy parlance for the sinking of a carrier—a crisp expression of victory. Cheers rang all over the vessel. Men pounded each other on the back in exuberant expression of joy.

Three planes failed to return from the flight—all scout bombers. Two were believed destroyed by anti-aircraft fire. The third, flown by Lieutenant Quigley, was landed on Rossel, easternmost island of the Louisiades. Lieutenant Quigley and his rear gunner were rescued several days later.

Hungary Warns Rumania

BERN, Switzerland, June 16 (AP)—The old enmity between Hungary and Rumania flared up again when the Hungarian Premier, Nicholas Kallay, replied yesterday to new anti-Hungarian measures in Rumania with a warning that Hungary would defend its present frontiers "to the death."

Mr. Kallay spoke near the Rumanian frontier in Hungarian Transylvania at the same time that the Hungarian press published reports that the Rumanians were forcing the Hungarian minority to leave the Rumanian Transylvania by confiscating their foodstuffs and refusing to give them ration cards.

These reports said that Rumanian soldiers, descending in force, broke into homes and took even the current day's food supply from the Hungarians who were given exit visas to cross to their homeland on foot.

This was the first use of force reported in the intermittent dispute between the two Axis statelites over the question of Transylvania and the Vienna award which gave the northern part of this territory to Hungary in 1940.

Reliable Hungarian quarters said that this was one of the subjects discussed during Mr. Kallay's recent talks with Adolf Hitler, and that Hitler refused to give assurances that the Vienna award would stand. According to these quarters, Mr. Kallay was told that new adjustments would be undertaken when the war ended.

This apparently upheld Rumania's contention that it was entitled to consideration because it had given troops for Hitler's Russian campaign much more liberally than Hungary. It also gave Rumania an opportunity to demonstrate its feelings by action against the Hungarian minority.

Both Hungary and Rumania, despite German pressure, have kept large forces along their respective borders.

Mr. Kallay told Transylvanian villagers that Hungary considered watching over them as "the first duty" of the nation and the army.

He referred to the belief of "another power" that it could establish itself there and declared "the territory of Hungarian Transylvania will be defended, if need be, to the death."

Canadians Policing Prices

OTTAWA, June 16 (CP)—Canadian butchers, bakers, grocers—and even landlords—have to be pretty smart to beat the price ceiling these days and get away with it, spokesmen for the wartime prices and trade board state.

Housewives are keeping their eyes peeled for the slightest attempt to upset Canada's price structure. Every month more than 1,500 complaints come into the office of F. A. McGregor, enforcement administrator.

These complaints point out infringements in Canada's price ceiling—in food prices, rents, or hoarding. Each one is checked, usually by the price-ceiling inspector in the district where the trouble lies. Sometimes the complaints aren't valid, but usually there is some basis.

It was learned recently that the prices board also is going to employ additional enforcement officers to keep a closer watch on "chisellers" who are selling and buying commodities in greater quantity than they are entitled to do under various wartime regulations.

Literally, the complaints run from soup to nuts.

One housewife complained she always paid 12 cents for chicken gumbo soup, and that recently she was charged 14 cents. In this case, however, the grocer established that even during the basic period he had charged 14 cents for that brand of soup—two tins for 25 cents.

Another housewife complained that a pedlar overcharged her for a small basket of apples. Apples are exempt from the price ceiling, but the matter was investigated and the pedlar now is refunding 10 cents to every customer who bought apples that day.

A consumer reported that a department store soft drink counter had increased the price of malted milk from 10 to 15 cents. The store stated it had not previously sold malted milk at that particular counter and so had no basic price standard. However, 10 cents was being charged for the same drink at another counter and the 15 cents price was dropped.

British Public Schools To Open Doors to Needy

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 16—The British Government has now agreed on a broad policy that the famous and exclusive public schools of England shall in the future open their historic gates to admit a large number of boys from needy families.

These boys, drawn from all classes, will share the advantages of corporate schooling in ancient boarding establishments like Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester. This type of schooling has hitherto been enjoyed almost exclusively by those boys whose parents could pay substantial fees. Equally important is the fact that the new recruits to the public schools are expected to inject new life into the old institutions which, it is widely felt, must either progress with the times or perish.

That is the message which the Minister of Education, Mr. Richard Austen Butler, gave the House of Commons today in the opening debate on the education estimates. He announced that he had set up a body to decide how this democratization of the British school system can best be achieved so that "the facilities of boarding school education might be extended to those who desire to profit by them irrespective of their means."

Significant Change

In effect it represents one of the most significant steps the Government has yet taken toward the elimination of the traditional British class differences. Nevertheless, as the debate now in progress shows, the Government's provisional plans for educational reform do not go far enough to meet the minimum demands of a large section of opinion both in the House of Commons and in the country generally, which contends that there must be no compromising or patching up of the old educational system.

This more progressive viewpoint holds that the upheaval of the war and the new democratic spirit abroad offer a chance which must on no account be missed to transform the system of inequalities into one co-ordinated national policy.

And this, according to the labor spokesman, Mr. Charles G. Ammon, who followed Mr. Butler in the debate in the House of Common, cannot be achieved by skimming the cream of the pupils from the State day schools and giving them free places in the public schools. This, he contended, would still maintain two different kinds of education.

Mr. Ammon, together with the great majority of the Labor Party as well as other sections of British opinion want to see a much bolder policy of State taking control of the ancient schools and making a new start within those mellow courtyards and in the matchless setting of worn desks, carved with centuries of names of Britain's ruling class—names which are famous and names forgotten, but which are integral parts in the growth of an empire.

Change in System

Some of these famous schools have changed greatly in the past few years as if sensing developments now being incorporated in actual Government policy. Modern swimming baths, libraries, and natural science classrooms have been skillfully fitted into scenes to provide an ideal setting of tradition and beauty coupled with Twentieth Century practicability. No wonder that the public school aspect of Britain's educationl reform is one of the hottest topics of today among forward-looking Britons.

Meanwhile Mr. Butler gave the House of Commons an encouraging report of how the educational standards have been maintained and, in fact, how much useful guidance for the future has been gained from the wartime experiences. Points from his speech were:

1. Normal life has been maintained for nearly 5,000,000 children in the face of all bombings, the calling of younger teachers for military service and numerous other wartime dislocations.

2. National expenditure on education is now £57,763,118 compared with £41,832,562 in 1933. This latest figure represents 13½ per cent of the normal civil expenditure.

Arts Encouraged

3. The Exchequer is increasing its contribution toward the encouragement of arts and music from £50,000 to £100,000 this year.

4. Mr. Butler quoted an "unprejudiced American observer" for the judgment that Britain's wartime education efficiency was 93 per cent of its peacetime efficiency.

5. He dwelt on the greatly improved physique and alertness of school children as the result of improvements in feeding which has resulted from wartime practice of free or cheap milk at all schools and midday meals in schools which now cater to 700,000 children daily.

6. He reported progress in plans for the improvement of school curricula and the examination systems.

7. On the vital question of religious training and guidance in the schools, Mr. Butler reported interest and enthusiasm on the part of many teachers in supporting the Board of Education's first moves to improve the qualification of teachers for giving religious instruction. Religious teaching, however, is recognized as a far-reaching issue which is likely to be subject to many parliamentary discussions in the future.

8. The Minister expressed himself as not satisfied that the present system of recruiting teachers encompassed a sufficiently wide field. Academic attainment was no longer the sole test of a person's ability to teach. He, therefore, announced he had appointed a committee under the Vice Chancellor of Liverpool University to advise on this matter and especially on the appointment and training of youth leaders.

Commercial Training

He also announced the first meeting yesterday of a body representing industry—both employers and employees—the Ministry of Labor, and the Board of Education to review the whole system of industrial and commercial training, including the apprenticeship system, with the view that in future young people after leaving school and up to the age of 18 should be treated as learners and not simply earners.

The present school-leaving age in Britain is 14. But plans are all complete for raising it to 15 as soon as facilities are available. There is a strong move for raising it still further to 16 immediately after the war.

The fact that Mr. Butler has now given his view that the Government shall in the future consider itself responsible for the educating of youth up to the age of 18 is perhaps one of the most significant pointers to the new order for the coming generation.

Nazis View France Now Merely As 'Strategic Space'

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 16 (AP)—A front page article in the newspaper L'Effort said today that the Germans no longer are primarily interested in collaboration, but for the time being regard France as a "strategic and economic space" of military importance.

[The article nowhere mentioned the prospect of an American-British invasion establishing a Western European front against the Germans, but said clearly that the Germans were taking strong precautions along the coastal area.]

The article said "the problem of co-operation of our two peoples has been eclipsed in German preoccupation.

"A strategic and economic space—that is what France stands the risk of seeming to Germany during these several months of military offensive: A sort of great highway parallel to the sea front through which armies must move from one point to another of battle, and must be able to move easily and without risk."

The article added that "it is consequently vital above all that this passive battle sector should not in the least be unnecessarily troubled by the activities of England or the United States or Russia, and transferred by their agents into an active sector of disorder and agitation."

100 Metal Items Added to Canada Under Ban List

OTTAWA, June 16 (CP) — Addition of approximately 100 items to a list of articles which may not be manufactured with any metal except gold or silver has been announced by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The revised list includes biscuit boxes, book ends, hair curlers, salt shakers, vanity cases, croquet sets, door knockers, beverage service sets, laundry and letter chutes, pet cages, sign posts, ski racks and tea pots—but not coffee pots. A wide range of building ornaments, ornamental hardware and moldings is also affected.

Radio antennae poles, binoculars and telescopes may not be made of the prohibited metals except for Government agencies.

Collapsible Tanks To Transport 'Gas'?

BALTIMORE, Md., June 16 (AP)—Collapsible fuel-tanks of synthetic rubber that could transform railroad boxcars, trucks and wooden barges into tank cars and tankers to carry gasoline were described today by Glenn L. Martin.

These fuel tanks, already made experimentally, Mr. Martin said, are an adaptation from the self-sealing or bullet-proof gasoline tanks for airplanes.

The airplane manufacturer said that with them railroad box and gondola cars and trucks could transport gasoline overland to relieve the serious transportation problem, and they could be fitted onto boats and wooden barges for inter-coastal transportation.

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Japanese Military Take Toll On Plants Seized in Indonesia

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, June 16—Exploitation of Indonesians by Japanese monopoly of business for the benefit of the military caste is the true meaning of the "co-prosperity sphere for East Asia" proclaimed with such enthusiasm from Tokyo.

Latest information coming from Dutch sources here reveals what is happening in the Netherlands Indies. The military authorities have turned over the management of factories, estates, and other "enemy-owned" establishments to powerful Japanese commercial interests.

The General Motors plants in Java have fallen to the Tojada Automobile Company, while the Goodyear rubber factory at Buitenzorg has been taken over by an important Japanese tire company. The fate of other American, Dutch, and British interests has been the same.

These transfers, however, have only been made after the payment of considerable sums to the military by Japanese manufacturers who still remain under military control. Ultimately the price paid for these assets to the war lords comes from the pockets of the native population whose wage rates have been reduced considerably below previous levels.

From the same sources it is learned that conditions in the Netherlands Indies are becoming worse. While wages have gone down the prices of prime necessities have risen, due principally to Japanese requisitioning.

Postwar Lend-Lease Plans To Go to Congress for Vote

Continued from Page 1

progress," he stated. "It is hoped that plans will soon develop for a series of agreements (these agreements are already well advanced) and recommendations for legislation, in the field of commercial policy, of money and finances, international investment and reconstruction."

The significant fact which emerges from the President's latest report to Congress on lend-lease transactions is that the lend-lease program has become only incidentally a means of prosecuting the war and overwhelmingly a means of preparing the peace.

"In no way today is the capacity to pay, now or in the future, of any one of the United Nations being taken into account in putting American war supplies at its disposal. The objective is to win the war, not to sell armaments either on a cash or credit basis.

This is a common war fought in common for a common end by all the United Nations and each is contributing to victory what each can best give, whether it be manpower or arms or raw materials.

Defeat of Axis First

"The main benefit which each will receive will not be repayment either in kind or in cash but "defeat of the Axis."

"Our lend-lease program," President Roosevelt says, "is one means, and a simple one, by which the common economic effort pledged in the declaration by United Nations may be secured. The lend-lease principle, as it develops, is removing the possibility that considerations of finance can interfere with the full use of material resources. The transfers made under the Lend-Lease Act are not commercial loans to other nations. They are contributions of material to a common pool with which a common war is being waged. In return, other United Nations are contributing their utmost to the common fight—in men, materials and machines—and are furnishing us with the weapons and supplies which we, rather than they, can most effectively use."

But while lend-lease now constitutes the tile for the common pool of war supplies—contributed by each United Nation for the aid of all the United Nations—its primary value now is being directed to postwar policy.

As the President put it in his quarterly report, the program of lend-lease agreements is emerging "as a factor in the combined effort of the United Nations to weave a pattern for peace. Those agreements are taking shape as key instruments of national policy, the first of our concrete steps in the direction of affirmative postwar reconstruction."

Through the instrumentality of the Lend-Lease Act the United States is waiving not only interest lend-leased commitments but is removing the whole issue of dollar indebtedness which complicated postwar reconstruction after World War I.

"Article VII of each of the basic agreements," the President explains in frank opposition to Congress, "pledges that 'the terms and conditions' of the final determination of the benefits to be provided the United States in return for aid furnished under the act 'shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations.' By this provision we have affirmatively declared our intention to avoid the political and economic mistakes of international debt experience during the twenties.

Sound Economics

"A lend-lease settlement which fulfills this principle will be sound from the economic point of view. But it will have a greater merit. It will represent the only fair way to distribute the financial costs of war among the United Nations.

"The real costs of the war cannot be measured, nor compared, nor paid for in money. They must and are being met in blood and toil. But the financial costs of the war can and should be met in a way which will serve the needs of lasting peace and mutual economic well-being.

"All the United Nations are seeking maximum conversion to war production, in the light of their special resources. If each country devotes roughly the same fraction of its national production to the war, then the financial burden of war is distributed equally among the United Nations in accordance with their ability to pay. And although the nations richest in resources are able to make larger contributions, the claim of war against each is relatively the same. Such a distribution of the financial costs of war means that no nation will grow rich from the war effort of its allies. The money costs of the war will fall according to the rule of equality in sacrifice, as in effort."

3-Point Aleutian Advantage Held by United States Forces

Continued from Page 1

pany of Middle River, Md., makers of the famous B-26 bombers. General Arnold's letter said that B-26s had sunk the cruiser and damaged the carrier. The B-26 is one of the world's most efficient medium, two-engine bombers, having a speed of 350 miles an hour and carrying an exceptionally heavy bomb load.

Pincers Movement Failed

The consensus in Washington is that while the Japanese flotilla attacking the Aleutians was a strong one, Tokyo had expected to co-ordinate it with the occupation of Midway Island and perhaps of the Hawaiian Islands. When the enemy force attacking Midway was decisively repulsed a week or more ago, this partially isolated the units attacking the Aleutians and left the United States free to throw reinforcements of planes and ships against the northern claw of the unsuccessful Japanese pincers movement.

With the Japanese stubbornly staying in an area which American bombers are likely to make a junkyard of Japanese naval units, it is thought likely that the Navy will seize what appears to be a golden opportunity to hand Japan its third straight sea defeat by sending aerial reinforcements to the spot.

While sea-borne aerial reinforcements might move up from the south, a substantial part of the air attack is now being dealt by Army planes. Unless new and secret runways have been built, these planes may be operating from as far away as Kodiak Island, at least 1,000 miles northeast of Attu. According to the latest reports, there was a naval air station at Dutch Harbor, but no Army air base. Dutch Harbor is 300 or more miles nearer the fighting than Kodiak

Enemy Weakness Indicated

Washington is deriving additional encouragement from the fact that the enemy does not seem to have moved farther east than Kiska Island. Since the rocky islets which make up the western portion of the Aleutian chain are not believed to be very well adapted to holding a large enemy force, it would seem natural for the Japanese to have launched an attack upon Dutch Harbor, had they been able to do so.

Kiska and Attu would be of substantial defensive benefit to the Japanese if they could concentrate sufficient force there either to prevent American communication with Northeastern Siberia or to flank any westward American movement against Japan proper or the Japanese naval base at Paramushiro on the northern tip of the Kurile Islands.

Although the Aleutians battle is not yet over and, according to some indications, may not even have reached its apex, it is not thought improbable that within the week the United States will have scored a victory there which can take its place besides those of the Coral Sea and Midway. A third defeat of this sort would very materially reduce any Japanese threat to American control of the Pacific on a line extending from the Aleutians to Midway to Fiji and thence southwest to New Zealand and Australia, it is felt.

With three Japanese offensives thrown back with heavy losses, it would be time for the United States to push the battle westward, many persons believe.

British Defending Tobruk Imperiled by Rommel Drive

Continued from Page 1

only an 80-mile gap now remains between Japanese columns driving toward each other along the vital Nanchang-Hangchow Railway.

Aleutians

The Navy Department reported in Washington late Monday that American fliers were continuing to pound a Japanese invasion force in the north, off the Aleutian Islands.

While reports on the progress of the battle were inconclusive, Japanese losses listed thus far included the sinking of 1 cruiser and the damaging of 1 aircraft carrier, at least 3 cruisers, 1 destroyer, 1 gunboat, and 1 transport. Damage to some of the vessels was described as severe.

There were no reports of American losses.

In a communiqué breaking its three-day silence on what now appears to have been an attempt by the Japanese to gain a toehold on the barren, rocky island chain stretching away from Alaska, the Navy said attack operations were continuing by both Army and Navy fliers.

"Except for these continuing air attacks upon the enemy landing parties and their supporting naval contingents," the communiqué said, "the general situation in the Aleutian Islands appears unchanged."

This was taken by some observers to mean that the Japanese had failed to improve their position over the week end by landing at any point other than Attu, a craggy little islet that marks the westernmost tip of the Aleutian chain, 769 miles from Dutch Harbor.

Fogbound Island:

Attu, which is surrounded by treacherous reefs, and is almost constantly fogbound, was considered of little military value, although it might be used as a listening and reconnaissance base.

In addition to Attu, the enemy was reported on June 12 to have sent a few ships into the little harbor at Kiska. American authorities said they had been driven out.

Although the Aleutian engagement apparently has not yet been resolved, the Associated Press quoted Washington observers as being inclined to believe the Japanese had now suffered defeats in three major campaigns:

1. To sever the American supply line through the Coral Sea, preliminary to an attempt to invade Australia.
2. To capture Midway Island and use it as a springboard for a grand assault on Pearl Harbor.
3. To establish bases in the north for an ultimate invasion of the American continent.

Aside from their offensive nature, all three ventures would have carried considerable importance as defensive measures as well.

Leaving out the Aleutian score pending more complete reports, a compilation of the enemy's losses in the first two engagements, Coral and Midway, add up to 18 ships sunk, including 3 aircraft carriers and 4 cruisers; 3 probably sunk, including a carrier and a cruiser, and at least 27 damaged.

Although it was not mentioned specifically in the naval communiqué, Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Army Air Chief, said a flight of B-26 bombers had sunk a cruiser in the Aleutians and dropped a torpedo on the deck of a carrier. He made this disclosure in a telegram of congratulations to Glenn L. Martin of Baltimore, Md., builder of the B-26s. Army bombers were used as torpedo planes for the first time in the Midway battle.

Libya

The Libyan battle, in which armored forces of both sides have taken a heavy hammering, moved eastward toward Tobruk today as the British withdrew from their coastal anchor around El Gazala while antitank gunners and tank drivers fought to hold open the road at Acroma.

This meant the British had given up the old El Gazala-Bir Hacheim line of strong boxes and mine fields which the Germans first went around, then pierced, and finally erased one end at a time.

But it also appeared to mean the British had succeeded in escaping a threatened trap when the Germans drove their tanks at Acroma, 10 miles west of Tobruk, to cut off the El Gazala forces, 30 miles farther west.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel thus had managed after three weeks of hard fighting to accomplish what he had aimed at in the first few days, the elimination of the defense line for a direct attack on Tobruk and its screening positions at Acroma and El Adem, just to the south of Tobruk.

The British believed the effort had cost him heavily and that his offensive power had been spent.

A communique from British headquarters in Cairo that two divisions took part in the withdrawal and that this completed the redisposition of forces which Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie mentioned in his Monday communiqué.

Military commentators in London said that presumably the units of the British Eighth Army were being regrouped for a general counterattack, but there was no sign that this had been started.

There was no confirmation in London of Axis claims to having sliced through British positions at Acroma to the coast. Presumably the way was still open for a complete withdrawal from El Gazala if that became necessary.

International

Transportation Difficulties on Eastern Front

This picture was taken in northern Russia, near Leningrad, where March 21 brings spring in name only. A German driver with a load of forage is having difficulties as the horses wade through ice-covered water up to their noses.

Heavy Tank Losses:

In the heavy fighting which has accompanied the German effort to plunge through at Acroma, both sides were said to have suffered heavy tank losses.

The British were reported to have encountered severe losses on Sunday when they ran into a German position studded with 88 millimeter antitank guns.

The prevailing British view in Cairo is that Marshal Rommel failed in his original aim to take Tobruk in a swift thrust and is able to continue only because the British, too, are weakened and weary.

They surmise, therefore, that both sides are near the end of their energy and that another of the see-saw battles of Libya will end without settling the fate of Northeast Africa.

Even if Tobruk fell or again were besieged, they said, Marshal Rommel would be too spent to push beyond toward Egypt and the Nile Valley. They declared he would need two fresh, desert-trained armored divisions with infantry support and that there has been no sign that he could produce such a force now.

Mediterranean

British headquarters in Cairo announced that the United States Army Air Force and the Royal Air Force, operating together for the first time in the Mediterranean, have set fire to two Italian battleships, sunk a 10,000-ton Italian cruiser of the Trento class, and scored hits on a smaller cruiser and a destroyer in four days of heavy fighting.

In addition, the RAF and the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm set fire to another Italian cruiser and probably hit a destroyer in a second Italian naval force during the same period, the Cairo communiqué said.

The American airmen were operating big four-engined Consolidated B-24 bombers, which the British call Liberators.

The American planes which landed in Turkey after a reported raid on Rumania and the Black Sea area last week were the long-range consolidated B-24S.

Italian communiqués Monday and today have described major navaly-air battles in the Central Mediterranean, claiming heavy damage to allied convoys.

The RAF communiqué, confirming big-scale operations in that area, and disclosing for the first time the United States Army Air Force participation, gaev this account:

"On the evening of June 14, an Italian naval force, including two battleships and four destroyers, was sighted south of Taranto.

"It was shadowed and, during the following night, was attacked by torpedo planes from Malta and Africa and by a force of Liberator aircraft, the majority of which were American-manned by the United States Army Air Force.

Simultaneous Blows:

"The attacks were simultaneous.

"A number of hits were made on the batleships. Fires weer caused.

"One Trento cruiser (10,000 tons) was set afire by bombs and sunk by aircraft torpedo.

"One six-inch (gun) cruiser and one destroyer also are known to have been hit.

during the night of June 15-16 were shadowed as they returned to base.

"On the morning of June 15 a second Italian naval force of cruisers and destroyers in the neighborhood of Pantelleria was attacked by torpeto aircraft of the British Fleet Air Arm and the RAF. One cruiser was hit and set on fire and one destroyer probably hit.

"From June 13, British naval forces were covered by fighters and many bombing attacks were intercepted.

"One enemy raid consisted of 40 40 Junkers 87s and 88s escorted by more than 20 Messerscmitt 109s.

"The enemy was compelled to jettison bombs far from our ships.

"Considerable losses were inflicted on the enemy, but full details are not yet available."

In the account of the battle the Italian High Command acknowledged the loss of a heavy cruiser, but said an Allied cruiser and two destroyers had been sunk, five other vessels set alre an dsunk and 12 more damaged.

The fighting presumably centered around two large British conveys, one eastbound, the other westbound.

The Italian communiqué, giving a narrative of the actions, declared:

"During a great air-naval battle which ended last night in the Mediterranean, the Navy strongly participated with its forces.

"Two great convoys arriving from the western and eastern ends of the sea have been attacked by our submarines which hit by torpedo two of the units of a squadron sailing from Gibraltar.

"At dawn on June 15, to the south of Pantelleria, the (Italian) fortified island between Sicily and the African Coast, the Seventh Naval Division, formed of two light cruisers, and five destroyers, violently attacked a convoy on its way to Malta from Gibraltar.

"Although this convoy was escorted by superior forces composed of at least two cruisers and 12 destroyers, it withdrew, dispersed and covered itself in a smoke screen.

Cruiser Exploded:

"In the fighting which ensued at close quarters, an enemy cruiser exploded and sank in the face of concentrated fire of the Eugenio di Savoia and the Raimondo Montecuccoli. (Italian cruisers of 7,283 and 6,941 tons.) Two enemy destroyers were badly hit.

"An enemy cruiser and destroyer were torpedoed by our destroyers.

"Our ships were targets of continuous but unsuccessful enemy air attacks and continued throughout the day on offensive action against enemy units.

"Another enemy destroyer was sunk by our gunfire.

"Axis air forces intervened in the struggle and scored direct hits on the enemy convoy.

"Four ships were either set on fire or sunk. An enemy petroleum tanker was set afire.

"The other big enemy convoy coming from Alexandria was attacked by bombers and torpedo-carrying planes coming from our air bases in Northern Africa and the Aegean.

"An enemy destroyer was sunk and six other units hit."

Italy Loses Cruiser:

"In naval engagements which took place to the east and west of Malta, we lost a heavy cruiser, which was first hit by aerial torpedoes and then by sea torpedoes.

"One of our destroyers was seriously damaged, but was able to reach a home port. The greater part of the crews were saved."

Meanwhile in Berlin the Germans announced that Nazi air and naval forces had sunk 4 cruisers and destroyers, probably sunk another destroyer and damaged 6 other warships in attacks on British convoys in the Mediterranean. The announcement said 6 merchant ships totaling 56,000 tons also were sunk, 8 others probably sunk and 6 damaged and implied that these losses were inflicted upon one westbound convoy and were in additio nto those reported by the Italians.

Russian Front

A three-day German assault in an attempt to cross an important river in the Kharkov sector has been balked by Russian hill-top defenses and the Nazis now have been forced back to the defensive, according to front-line Soviet dispatches reaching Moscow.

The Germans claimed they had expanded a bridgehead which they won across the Donets River in the Kharkov area Monday.

Around Sevastopol, the other major scene of current fighting on the Eastern Front, the Germans have massed seven artillery regiments on their main line of assault in an effort to batter down the Russian fortifications of that besieged Crimean city, the Russians said.

German cannon include one of the Big Berthas like those with which the Kaiser's troops shelled Paris during the first World War, Soviet dispatches said, but despite this weight of artillery Red Army forces are holding firmly.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, said the Germans were using at least seven infantry divisions and more than 150 tanks against Sevastopol in addition to the massed artillery.

Tass warned, however, that "the situation remains tense."

On the Kharkov Front, Tass reported the invaders struggled all day to gain one third of a mile, only to be hurled back in the end.

A flurry of activity has been reported on the long-dormant Bryansk Front in the central area, where a sudden Red Army attack was reported to have taken a heavy toll of Germans.

U. S. Bombers Back After Rumanian Raid

By the Associated Press

Cairo, June 16

Except for the four big U. S. Army bombers which came down in Turkey—two with antiaircraft shell damage and two with engine trouble—all the planes on the reported bombing mission over Rumania's oil fields are reported reliably to have reached their secret bases safely.

[A German Radio broadcast said last night that there were 10 planes in the squadron. It asserted that two were shot down by Nazi fighters in addition to the four forced down in Turkey.]

Middle East

Continued from Page 1

Russian Front one division is of small importance, but in concentrated fighting in a narrow area, such as the Libyan campaign, one division more or less could prove decisive. That is why, even though heavily committed in Russia, Hitler can, and almost certainly will, spare reinforcements for Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

The foregoing propositions, which have been fairly self-evident for a long time, have been highlighted particularly by the present campaign in Libya where the intensity of the fighting and scale of the Axis attack far exceed anything hitherto experienced in this theater, where the outcome still is undecided. Many high-ranking American officers attached to the United States North African Military Mission and legation are visiting the front and mingling with combat units.

The view that the Middle Eastern sector should be reinforced heavily with men and matériel has raised as its corollary the problem whence are these to come. The answer already has been partially provided since a large percentage of land and air equipment employed by the British in the present campaign is American-made. Britain's worldwide commitments are such as to preclude adding heavily to its burden.

The consensus in the reports is that the time is more than ripe for sending to the Middle East a fully equipped American expeditionary field force. It is pointed out that the length of the sea-borne supply route around Africa is more than compensated for by the greater safety as compared with North Atlantic shipping lanes and convenient landing facilities.

But the scope of such an AEF would be more than purely defensive. The Middle East is widely regarded as an ideal springboard for that long-expected second-front invasion of Europe.

Advocates of this view argue that German-occupied European territory is far more vulnerable along its southern and eastern portions, where Hitler's communications are poorest and his military hold is weakest. At the same time, any offensive Allied force in this area would be in a position to threaten the rear of the German forces on the Russian Front, which would be the quickest and surest means of relieving pressure on Russia.

At the same time, Allied air power could do much effective long-range bombing such as already has been begun on the long-overdue targets of Ploesti in the Rumanian oil fields, and other vital Balkan cogs in the Axis war effort.

Gandhi Plans Early Move Against British in India

By Preston Grover

Associated Press-Wide World Staff Writer

NEW DELHI, India, June 16 (AP)—Discussions which might have a tremendous effect on war operations in this part nf the world are in progress at Wardha between Mohandas K. Gandhi and other major leaders of the potent all-India Congress party.

After several days of conferences on whether steps should be taken to help or hinder the British war effort three participants, Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehr and the congress president, Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, could only say they were exploring one another's opinions.

WARDHA, India, June 16—Mohandas K. Gandhi declared he soon would launch a movement against British rule in India that "will be felt by the whole world."

The Indian leader made the statement in an interview yesterday in a little whitewashed room in this southern India town near which Mr. Gandhi lives much of the time on a sort of ranch surrounded by a colony of followers.

Mr. Gandhi declined to outline the nature of the proposed movement although I raised the question several times.

As the interview progressed for upward of an hour, the impression was forced upon me that he himself was undetermined on the nature of the movement-to-be.

Question of Support

Still further, it was evident he was troubled about the extent to which he would be supported by the important All-India Congress, which has been one of the principal aids in his long fight for India's independence.

But while he was both mysterious and mystical in discussing the new movement, Mr. Gandhi reiterated he was not waiting until the war ended but wanted results now.

He said that if freedom for India were granted by the British, he would be willing to have British and American forces remain in India to fight the Japanese.

Asked what would be the next move in event that a freedom demand were rejected—something he agreed was by far the greatest likelihood—he replied:

Whole World To Feel Move

"It will be a move which will be felt by the whole world.

"It may not interfere with the movement of British troops but it is sure to engage British attention.

"It would be wrong of them to reject my proposal (for immediate independence)," he said, "and that India should remain slave in order that Britain may win or be able to defend China.

"I cannot accept that degrading position.

"India free and independent will play a prominent part in defending China. Today I do not think she is rendering any real help to China. We have followed a non-embarrassment policy so far. We will follow it even now but we cannot allow the British Government to exploit it."

Throughout the interview Mr. Gandhi toyed with a wet towel on his head. He wears it constantly to help keep cool. He wore little else, save a twist of white sheeting about the hips. He sat on a padded mat, his back resting against a roll like a padded hotwater tank.

Mr. Gandhi asserted he had been misinterpreted on statements that he wanted British and American forces to quit India at once. He insisted such an interpretation came from extracting sentences from their context.

Wants Freedom First

If Britain granted India freedom, he said, the country would welcome British and American troops "as Allies" against Japan.

Referring to reports that the United States was pressing Britain to make drastic concessions to India to bring it wholeheartedly into the war, I asked if he expected any results from any such action. He replied that he didn't expect results—but held some hope.

"But British diplomacy is so clever," Mr. Gandhi said, "that America, even though it may not be committed (to Britain retaining control of India), in spite of the desire of President Roosevelt and the people to help India, may not succeed.

"British propaganda is so well organized in America against the Indian cause that the few friends India has there have no chance of being effectively heard. The political system is so rigid that public opinion does not affect the administration." Replying to questions what India could do to aid in the war against Japan in event it were granted freedom, Mr. Gandhi said:

"Great things. I can say that at once although I may not be able to specify them today."

Promises Co-operation

He insisted India's energies would be freed. With freedom, Mr. Gandhi asserted, India would respond with real co-operation.

"I cannot say today that the whole of India will be in arms against the Japanese," Mr. Gandhi said, emphasizing the word "today" with an upraised hand.

"I have a fear that they may degrade themselves as some Burmans did.

"I want India to oppose Japan to a man. If India were free, she would do it. In 24 hours her mind would be changed."

Mr. Gandhi charged that the United States must share some blame for India's position because it was fighting actively beside Britain who, he said, was holding India in subjection.

"The Allies have no moral cause for which they are fighting," Mr. Gandhi asserted, "so long as they are carrying this double sin on their shoulders—the sin of India's subjection and the subjection of Negroes and other African races."

Axis in India

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, June 16 (AP)—Diplomatic representatives of Germany, Italy, and Japan told a meeting of Indian representatives at Bangkok yesterday that the Axis was motivated by lofty purposes in wishing to see India attain independence, and had no territorial interests there.

[The so-called Indian Independence Conference called by Japan at the Thai Capital is being attended by Indian Nationalist elements for the most part excluded from India or rounded up from the Indian colonies in Japanese-conquered Burma, Thailand and Malaya.]

Dispatches from Bangkok reported that Teiji Tsubokami, the Japanese Ambassador, said that Germany, Italy, and Japan had been in complete agreement on the Indian qunestion since the beginning of their alliance. He declared that the time had come for action if India ever was to be free.

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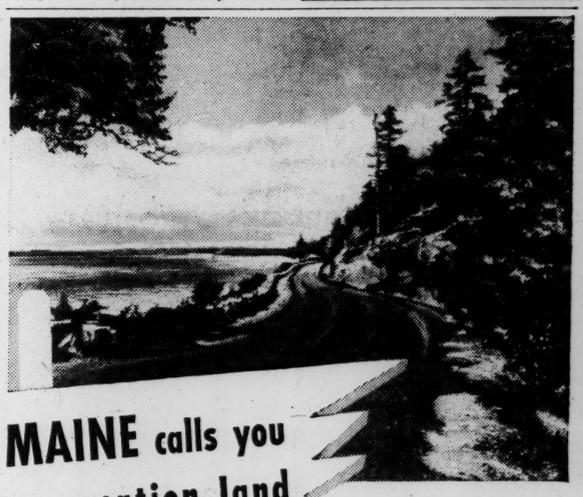

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Market Unusually Quiet as Big League Player Trading Deadline Has Passed

Cautious Policy Stands; Reds Oppose Braves Here

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Last night at the stroke of 12 all trading ceased in the big leagues. Ordinarily, the occasion would arouse much speculation, and perhaps a little hope for fans whose heroes are in the second division. But the world situation being what it is, with ball players more scarce by the hour, last minute deals failed to pop into the headlines. The "proceed with caution policy," adopted by the majors as long ago as the 1941 December meetings, still prevailed.

Bob Quinn, always a willing trader on the market, has been trying steadily to strengthen his Braves, but finds rivals unwilling to listen. As he headed for St. Louis, Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox admitted that no deals were possible.

Six Straight

Meanwhile, the Braves today and tomorrow are booked here with the Cincinnati Reds. The series ends tomorrow with a doubleheader. As Jim Tobin pitched only one inning in his most recent mound appearance at Chicago on Sunday, Casey Stengel probably will send him back at the Reds with only two full days of rest. Jim has faced the Cincinnatis twice this season and been beaten each time. Too, the Reds have taken six straight from the locals this month. The hour is ripe for a change.

With Ray Starr, Bucky Walters, and Johnny Vander Meer setting the pace on the hill, the Reds came to Boston in third place, just a lone percentage point in front of the awakened Giants. Still in a class with the lowly Phils in the batter's box, McKechnie remains in the contending society by his defense and pitching, as everyone suspected he would. With slightly more power he might beat out the Dodgers and Cardinals. But without it he is no better than third.

Starr Winning

Starr, at eight and two, is the pace setter for McKechnie's famed staff. The type of hurler who thrives on work, Ray has forced one or two younger men into the background. Starr would pitch every other day if Bill would let him; and as long as the fellow is winning, the manager hardly can hold him back. As Casey Stengel says: "Starr pitches the first game of a double-header to warm up for the second."

McKechnie's parade of outfielders continues. When he bought Gee Walker from Cleveland for a reported $25,000 last winter, Bill thought that he had solved his left field problem. But Gee has not satisfied the Reds for a number of reasons. In the first place, he has not hit like he did in the American League. Not even the short left field wall at Crosley Field has helped him.

Rookie Fielder

Among the new Cincinnati outfielders is Clyde Vollmer, a Syracuse rookie not yet at the voting age. When he first reported to McKechnie he was less than three years out of high school. By way of adding glamour to his story, Vollmer made his initial big league appearance against Max Butcher of the Pirates and smashed the first pitch out of Crosley Field for a home run. Later, however, he had to be benched for light hitting.

McKechnie's hitting ace at the present time is Ray Lamanno, rookie catcher. Ray has stayed in baseball's "Big Six" for several weeks, and for a while was top man in his league. He came to the Hub with a .325 average and seven four-baggers. He has made a second stringer out of Rollie Hemsley.

* * *

Briefs . . . Lefty Judd pitches for the Red Sox tonight under the arcs at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis . . . The Sox will be trying to extend an eight-game winning streak . . . Scout Bobby Wallace last year had his pick of the Indianapolis club and took only Ray Starr for the Reds . . . Thursday is an open date here . . . The Braves dropped from first to fifth in N. L. club batting in less than a month . . . At Hartford last night the Stengels edged their Eastern League farm club, 6-3 . . . Fernandez had three out of five and West contributed a homer.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	41	13	.759	
Boston	32	23	.582	9½
Cleveland	31	28	.525	12½
Detroit	31	30	.508	13½
St. Louis	28	32	.467	16
Chicago	22	32	.407	19
Philadelphia	25	37	.403	20
Washington	21	36	.368	21½

No games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	38	16	.704	
St. Louis	32	20	.615	5
Cincinnati	29	27	.518	10
New York	30	28	.517	10
Chicago	29	31	.483	12
Pittsburgh	27	30	.474	12½
Boston	27	35	.435	15
Philadelphia	16	41	.281	23½

Results June 15

Chicago 6, Brooklyn 0.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Only games scheduled.

Caligiuri Optioned

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Athletics have announced they had optioned Pitcher Fred Caligiuri to Wilmington of the Interstate League and that they had signed a rookie shortstop, Jack Eschen, of St. Lawrence University.

Williams And Fleming Move Up at Plate

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—The big noise of the past week's hitting fireworks came from the loud bats of Les Fleming, Cleveland's kid first baseman, and Ted Williams, the Red Sox swatter.

While the leadership of the two leagues remained the same, with the Yanks' Joe Gordon head man in the American and Brooklyn's Pete Reiser the No. 1 boy in the National, Fleming and Williams took a particular liking to all pitchers during the seven-day span to advance 13 and 14 points, respectively, and climb into a tie for fourth place in the junior circuit with .338 averages each.

Fleming collected a dozen hits in 28 trips to the plate to boost himself from seventh place the week before. Williams, who has been far off his .400 pace of a year ago so far this season, clouted out nine safeties in 19 chances to skyrocket from eighth spot in the standings last week. In front of them were Gordon with .386, Boston's Bobby Doerr with .375 and Bill Dickey, the Yankee sparkplug, with .345.

Ducky Medwick, another comebacker after a slow start, climbed into second place in the National League standings with .330, compared to Reiser's .363. Babe Phelps, the Pirates' round backstop, was dropped from the No. 1 spot on the list because he had fewer than 100 times at bat, the minimum recognized at this point in the season by the loop's official statistical bureau.

The leading batters in each league:

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Reiser, Brooklyn	45	179	39	65	.363
Medwick, Brooklyn	49	182	22	60	.330
Lamanno, Cin.	39	126	16	41	.325
Lombardi, Boston	46	134	17	43	.321
Owen, Brooklyn	39	113	18	35	.310
Walker, Brooklyn	41	139	20	42	.302
Marshall, Cin.	35	130	14	39	.300
Musial, St. Louis	44	141	33	42	.298
Hack, Chicago	56	209	38	62	.297
Slaughter, St. Louis	50	183	29	54	.295

American League

Gordon, New York	51	197	28	76	.386
Doerr, Boston	48	192	24	72	.375
Dickey, New York	32	113	11	39	.345
Fleming, Cleveland	59	219	33	74	.338
Williams, Boston	55	192	35	65	.338
Spence, Wash.	56	237	34	78	.329
Hassett, New York	46	174	29	57	.328
Pesky, Boston	50	207	40	67	.324
Heath, Cleveland	56	215	41	67	.312
Campbell, Wash.	48	171	20	53	.310

Sports Around the Hub

Joey Hoffman Sets Record

Joey Hoffman of Wollaston must have transferred his all-out war efforts as a cost accountant at the Fore River shipyards to an all-out golf effort at his home club yesterday. Playing in the N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur there with Charley MacAndrew of Burlington, Vt., Joey posted an individual 63.

Although records are not available, this 10-under-par score over the hilly Wollaston course is undoubtedly a record for New England competition, and it breaks by four strokes the 67 set as a record for the Wollaston course last May 22 by Ted Bishop, New England champion. Hoffman said yesterday that never before had he been below 69—even in a friendly foursome.

Joey had eight birdies on this round as he and MacAndrew combined to win the affair with a 36-hole total of 66-62—128. His professional partner on his afternoon round was able to help him by only one stroke. This 128 score breaks the old N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur record of 130 set just last week by Tom Mahan and Mel Demarais at their home course at United Shoe. For interest here is Hoffman's card:

Par out	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	3	—37
Hoffman out	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	—32
Par in	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	5	4	—36—73
Hoffman in	4	3	4	3	3	5	3	4	2	—31—63

* * *

Katherine Hubbell of Vassar launched the defense of her national college girls' tennis title at Longwood today. She was due to meet Jean Garrigon of Manhattanville in a second-round match, after being given a first-round bye. Others to be given byes included Nancy Norton of Bryn Mawr, Barbara Peabody of Smith, and Lonny Myers of Vassar.

* * *

Briefs: Johnny Koslowski of Manchester, Mass., has been elected captain of Dartmouth's 1943 baseball team . . . He has been the Indians' regular catcher for the past two springs . . . Although Ben Hogan is still the logical favorite for the Hale America tournament, many observers are eyeing Lawson Little, national open champion of 1940 . . . Little appears to be riding one of his hot streaks, after just having won the Inverness four-ball with Lloyd Mangrum . . . In a practice round over the tricky Ridgemoor Country Club course, he pounded out a 66 from the back tees—far better than any of the other golfers have been able to do so far . . . Belmont High School's victory in golf over Worcester North High a week ago still stands, a protest by the latter school having been denied . . . Joe Beauregard of the Herald won Class A of the weekly Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament at Franklin Park yesterday, scoring an 89-79.

Shirley Signs

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Bill Shirley, assistant sports editor of the Arkansas (Little Rock) Democrat, has been signed by Little Rock's Southern Association club. The 160-pound scribe will continue his sports writing during the day, play for the Pebs at night in a utility role.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Roberge	12	2	4	0	0	.333
Lombardi	137	17	45	6	20	.328
Tobin	51	7	16	5	8	.314
Kluttz	84	10	25	0	13	.298
Holmes	233	18	65	2	11	.279
Waner	156	23	42	0	17	.269
Fernandez	222	28	59	3	26	.266
Miller	244	24	64	4	21	.262
Demaree	122	14	29	1	17	.238
West	173	21	41	7	22	.237
Sisti	159	25	42	4	23	.235
Gremp	97	7	22	2	10	.227
Cuccinello	60	1	12	0	6	.200
Ross	78	7	17	2	10	.218
Cooney	90	12	17	0	2	.189
Masi	27	8	4	0	3	.148

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	34	4	14	2	12	.412
Doerr	192	24	72	10	48	.375
Williams	191	35	65	15	63	.340
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Pesky	207	40	67	0	16	.324
Di Maggio	220	44	65	7	19	.295
Tabor	210	25	57	1	28	.271
Fox	139	23	37	0	27	.266
Peacock	94	6	23	0	7	.245
Lupien	90	10	21	0	8	.233
Conroy	98	10	22	3	11	.222
Finney	92	16	20	0	6	.217
Campbell	7	3	1	0	0	.143

Sandy Tatum, Stanford golfer, broke 90 when he was only 11.

BRAVES FIELD
Doubleheader Tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store and at Braves Field
HUB. 2195 STA. 9600

ESTABLISHED 1818.

KEEP COOL IN BROOKS'S TROPICALS

Brooks Brothers' Ready-made Suits in lightweight, long-wearing Tropical Worsteds are the most sensible business clothes we know for hot weather. Brooks Brothers famous soft-construction models may be had in a wide choice of these cool materials, both domestic and imported from England. Stripes, Plaids, and Plain Colors.

Tropical Worsted Suits, $45 to $78

Brooks Brothers
MADISON AVENUE COR. 44TH STREET
BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET
NEW YORK
NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY ST., BOSTON

Braves Veteran Nears Goal —By Pap'

3,000 HITS!
Paul WANER
I'LL LEAVE 'EM SOMETHING TO REMEMBER ME BY
THE FORMER PITTSBURGH STAR HAS BEEN DELAYED IN HIS QUEST FOR HIS 3,000 TH HIT BY THE FACT THAT HE HAS BEEN USED MAINLY AS A PINCH-HITTER
HONUS WAGNER
THE EXCLUSIVE 3,000-HIT CLUB IS MADE UP OF TY COBB, TRIS SPEAKER, NAP LAJOIE, EDDIE COLLINS, POP ANSON and WAGNER
PAP!

Wide World Features

At the start of the current season, Paul Waner needed only 44 base hits to bring his lifetime total to 3,000 and thus be entitled to membership in one of baseball's most exclusive clubs. Only six major league players before him had collected 3,000 or more safeties during their careers—Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker, Honus Wagner, Eddie Collins, Nap Lajoie and Pop Anson.

Waner was determined to hang on with the Boston Braves until he realized his ambition. After 15 seasons with the Pittsburgh Pirates, Paul was given his unconditional release late in 1940. He joined the Brooklyn Dodgers during the winter of 1941 and, after playing about a dozen games in a Brooklyn uniform, moved on to Boston.

Never a power hitter, Waner was content to hit safely with an extra base hit tossed in every now and then. Carl Hubbell named Paul as the one National League batter he had never learned to fool. He must have had exceptional ability to average close to 200 hits per season for his long career. Going into today's game Waner needed only two hits to reach his goal.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Rookie Parade

With the season nearing the July 4th halfway mark and the All-Star intermission, the National and American leagues have learned more about their rookies. Only a few of the first-year batting and pitching sensations of April and early May are bearing up under the pressure of June. As usual, most of the boys are finding the hurling and hitting up here is far tougher day after day than it was down in the bus circuits.

Among the exceptions are Lamanno at Cincinnati, Fleming of the Indians, Pesky with the Red Sox, Head at Brooklyn, Tost of the Braves, the Browns' Stephens and Criscola, and Barrett of Pittsburgh.

Pesky Stars

Before long the critics will start talking about the "rookie of the year," and when they do their man will probably be among the above group. It may be Pesky, whose all-around shortstopping and hitting has taken much of the crowd enthusiasm away from Ted Williams at Fenway Park. As this is written Johnny is over .330 and not since the first week of the race has he been under the charmed .300 level. No shortstop in the majors goes to his right better. With Bobby Doerr, his double plays have taken Red Sox pitchers out of many jams this spring.

Ray Lamanno was no better than a fair hitter in the minors, but his clouting at Crosley Field has made Cincy fans forget Ernie Lombardi. Along with being high in average, the young catcher is in the N. L. homer race. Bill McKechnie has also found Bert Haas a useful tool at third base. Haas, who was turned down by the Dodgers, is not in the .300 class, but he can drive in runs.

Tribe's Fleming

With Les Fleming leading the Cleveland club in batting and run production, fans out that way have forgotten that a fellow by the name of Hal Trosky ever played for them. Fleming must have been a good hitter last year in the Southern Association, as he was over .400 most of the schedule. But A. L. ball players maintain that he is an even better sticker in '42. Men who played against him a year ago are amazed by his improvement. Lou Boudreau also likes Red Embree's freshman pitching.

Although his name has not appeared in as many box scores as most of the rookie stars, Clyde Kluttz of the Braves is just the boy to take over when Casey Stengel thinks that Lombardi is through catching regularly. Kluttz is a line drive hitter and a spark behind the bat. Stengel's Lou Tost, a southpaw, lacks the speed of those six-footers, but has the control and head to win.

St. Louis Rookies

Both Stephens and Criscola are making the grade with the Browns, and represent two of the reasons why Luke Sewell has been scaring the first division clubs. Criscola waited until Labor Day for his chance, but was quick to take advantage. Stephens can hit a ball a good distance for a man his size.

Merullo is one of the best looking kid shortstops the N. L. has seen in some time. The young Cub is hitting well, too. Frankie Frisch is playing Johnny Barrett, a speed merchant. Somebody whote that John could bunt .300. At any rate, he can go down the line with anyone. Ross has hit well when used in the outfield and as a pinch hitter by the Tigers. Cincinnati and New York in the N. L. each has a Marshall with a future. Boston's Fernandez is currently in a batting slump, yet looks like power at the plate. Repass, Wallaesa, Barna, Sanders, Borowy and Wynn are new names worthy of mention.

Connie Mack's Roger Wolff waited a long time for his trial under the big top and is showing the boys a swell knuckler. Detroit's White is pitching and winning. Ed Head is no flash at Ebbets Field. He has the stuff. Beazley and Sain are showing promise at St. Louis and Boston. The Red Sox also have Lupien as Foxx's replacement and Conroy behind the plate.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 15

International League
Syracuse 11-7, Montreal 7-13.
Buffalo 6, Baltimore 3.
Jersey City 9, Toronto 8.
Newark 5, Rochester 4.

American Association
Milwaukee 1-9, Indianapolis 0-8 (2nd game, 11 innings).
St. Paul 6, Columbus 3.
Minneapolis 3, Toledo 2.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Southern Association
No games scheduled.

Eastern League
Scranton 2-1, Springfield 1-2.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League
Tulsa 8, Houston 0.
San Antonio 4, Oklahoma City 0.
Shreveport 9, Dallas 6 (10 innings).
Only games scheduled.

Mel Ott started hitting big league home runs in 1927, but it was seven years later when he hit his first one in the Cincinnati park.

Boston Pitching

Braves

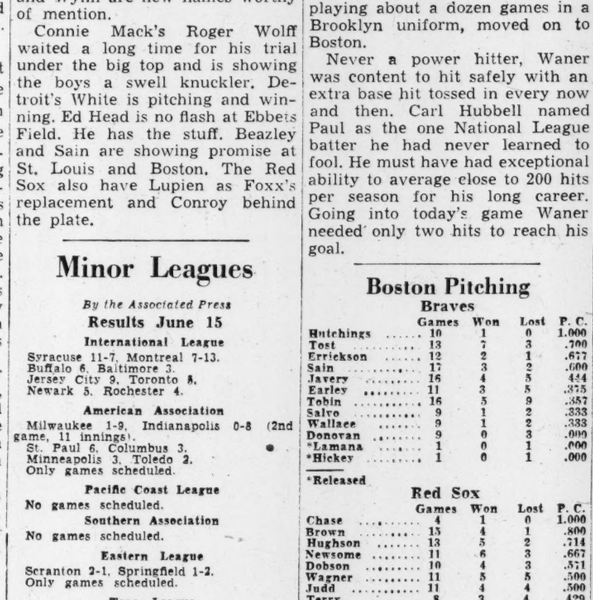
	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Hutchings	10	1	0	1.000
Tost	13	7	3	.700
Errickson	12	2	1	.677
Salvo	17	3	2	.600
Javery	16	4	5	.444
Earley	11	3	5	.375
Tobin	16	5	9	.357
Salvo	9	1	2	.333
Wallace	9	1	2	.333
Donovan	9	0	3	.000
*Lamana	1	0	1	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000

*Released

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Brown	13	4	1	.800
Hughson	13	5	2	.714
Newsome	11	6	3	.667
Dobson	10	4	3	.571
Wagner	11	5	5	.500
Judd	11	4	4	.500
Terry	8	3	4	.429
Butland	9	0	0	.000
Ryba	8	0	1	.000

Takes Wollaston Apart



By a Staff Photographer

Joey Hoffman

Although never before had he scored better than a 69, Joey Hoffman yesterday toured Wollaston Golf Club in 63 strokes to set what is undoubtedly a record in New England competition. With that score he partnered professional Charley MacAndrew of Burlington, Vt., to victory in the pro-amateur tournament there.

Drive On to Sell Out Braves Field Contest

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Promising Outlooks for Funds

Had you attended the sports writers' luncheon at the Parker House yesterday noon you would have gained the impression that the Army-Navy Relief Fund game, Thursday, June 25, will be a sellout. President Ford Frick of the National League loaned his presence to the occasion, "not representative of the National League," he said; "but representative of baseball." The President, in fact, picked up the check—a total of $119.45—and the Parker House immediately donated the money for tickets to the game.

Committees Formed This Morning

To regiment the drive to sell tickets, the newspapermen met with Bob Quinn, President of the Braves, this morning to exchange ideas and propose committees to canvass the city for people to purchase tickets whether the buyer attends or not. Columnists and radio men have given unstintingly of their time to encourage the public to send in donations to President Quinn and if they do not wish the tickets for personal use they will be given to soldiers and sailors.

Adopt Fevor of Brooklyn Promotion

While the game here in Boston between the Braves and St. Louis Cardinals may not match the natural attraction of the Giants vs. Brooklyn at Ebbets Field recently, the tactics used in the drive for that game are being enlarged upon and business firms, large and small, will be canvassed to seek out the employees as possible purchasers—and where it is not defense work, maybe the employees will be given time off to attend.

Added Attraction Hoped For

Although official sanction is needed, it is hoped that a Navy and Army display of material may be on exhibit. Troop maneuvers with guns, tanks, and other war implements heard about and seldom seen at close hand, may be available, which in itself is a timely subject of interest to every American. A band or two, a drill and marching, and even a plane or two may be within the grounds if details can be ironed out. In behalf of such a worthy cause the afternoon should be one worthwhile with the doors probably opening at 1 o'clock and the field festivities due to begin at least by 3 o'clock and the game to start promptly at 3:30 or earlier.

Everyone Should Enjoy It

If half of the present plans in prospect work out, the afternoon should be one that everyone will enjoy, young and old alike. The Cardinals are making a determined bid to overhaul the Dodgers and the Braves are back home to regain their winning streak which faded during the recent road trip. It is a game that alone is a worthy attraction and supplemented by the cause and added attractions, is more than equal to the price of admission. In return, those who contribute to this afternoon of entertainment help the needy families of those serving overseas. More information will be forthcoming daily and the fund is already pointing toward formidable proportions. Admiral William T. Tarrant of the Navy and General Sherman Miles of the Army attended the luncheon.

Hagen Seeks Bobby Jones

DETROIT, June 16 (AP)—If he can get Capt. Bobby Jones of the Army Air Corps on his side, Walter Hagen is convinced he has the combination to beat the American Ryder Cup team.

Hagen, deserting his captaincy of the American Cuppers for the first time to pick an array of challengers for matches here July 18 and 19, disclosed today that he would ask Bobby this week at Chicago, where they will meet in the Hale America tournament. If Bobby says yes, it should be a particularly interesting situation.

Sir Walter intends to take active part this year in the matches, which have produced $30,000 for the Red Cross and United Service Organizations the last two years. Hagen's Cuppers defeated Gene Sarazen's challengers, 7 to 5, in 1940 but last year, Jones, beating Henry Picard in singles competition, led the challengers to a reversal of the margin.

Hagen invited 11 others headed by Lawson Little and Picard, to join his squad. Others are Sam Byrd, Ed Dudley, Harry Cooper, Jimmy Thomson, Al Watrous; two sensational youngsters, Melvin (Chick) Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich., and Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Va., and Sergeant Jim Turnesa and Corporal Ed (Porky) Oliver of Fort Dix, N. J.

On the Cup team are five newcomers—open champion Craig Wood, Sarazen, Ben Hogen, Lloyd Mangrum, and Jimmy Demaret.

Holdover Cuppers are Corp. Vic Ghezzi of Fort Monmouth, N. J.; Jug McSpaden, Byron Nelson, Horton Smith, and P. G. A. Champion Sammy Snead.

Of those discarded from Cup selections, only Picard has been snapped up by the challengers. The others are Jimmy Hines, Paul Runyan, Ralph Guldhal, and Dick Metz.

Matches at Inverness Show Oddities of Four-Ball Play

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Odd results are a natural concomitant of four-ball, best-ball play in golf; more so, as a rule, in tournaments where handicaps figure. But the eighth annual Inverness four-ball matches just played at Toledo, Ohio involving 16 nationally known professionals, all playing from scratch, was a noteworthy example of what might be termed golfing topsy-turvyism. At Inverness, Byron Nelson and Jimmy Thomson had the lowest aggregate score for the seven rounds, they tied for lowest best-ball gross, they registered the greatest number of birdies, and they lost only one match out of seven played, yet they finished fifth out of eight competing pairs.

For the enlightenment of those who are not familiar with the procedure in the Inverness four-ball, the competing field comprises 16 professionals, playing as eight pairs, each pair meeting every other pair in a round-robin, the final result hinging upon the accumulated total holes up or down, each match going the full 18 holes.

Little-Mangrum Won

Lawson Little, Jr., and Lloyd Mangrum were the winners, with a total of 14 up, these two getting away to a glorious start when they registered a 62 in the opening round, to which Little, the 1940 national amateur champion, contributed a 64 on his own ball, including seven birdies. Even that scintillating round netted the eventual winning pair a scant one-up victory over Byron Nelson and Jimmy Thomson, who had a 63, in which Nelson stuck in five birdies.

It is of Nelson and Thomson that this article chiefly relates. They lost to Little and Mangrum despite a better-ball of 63. They later scored a 62 themselves, good for a scant 2 up victory over Ben Hogan and Jimmy Demaret. They had a 64 which was good for only a 2 up margin over Henry Picard and Sammy Byrd. They had a 66 which gave them only an even break against Horton Smith and Chick Harbert. They had a 67 which netted them a 1 up over Jimmy Hines and Herman Barron, who finished a doleful last in the tournament. Their other two scores were 68s. They lost only one match, tied two, won four, had a total of 458 strokes, one better than the winning pair, Little and Mangrum; were 39 strokes under par the seven rounds against 38 for the winners, yet finished fifth in the final standing.

Winners Were Worse

Now let's look a little further. Nelson and Thomson, with a total better-ball of 458 and 39 strokes under par, finished 5 up in the seven rounds, against 14 up for Little and Mangrum. This means that the winners were one stroke worse on better-ball and one worse on total strokes up against par. Nelson and Thomson finished four strokes to the good over the runners-up, Henry Picard and Sam Byrd, and were 39 up against par as against 36. Nelson and Thomson totaled 458 strokes against 476 for Herman Keiser and Chandler Harper, who finished third, and 39 up on par against 21.

To sum it all up, the pair who played the most consistent golf all through the tournament had the misfortune to run up against the best golf of the tournament, taken right through, and suffered accordingly when it came to the distribution of the prize money.

Earned Second Money

Picard and Byrd fairly well earned second money because they did tie the low best-ball of the four days, a 62, atop of which they had a 64 and nothing worse than a 68, the same as the winners, and the same as Nelson and Thomson. Where they had their big boost was in cracking off a 64 against Hines and Barron when that pair went to the highest of the tournament, 73, good for 9 up.

As for Keiser and Harper, the pair who completely upset predictions by winning the international four-ball at Miami in March, their landing third money was good fortune supreme, for the best round they had was a 66. They beat Hines and Barron with a 70 and they caught Ben Hogan and Jimmy Demaret on the one bad round of that pair and, with a 68, beat them three up. The irony of that was that they finished ahead of Hogan and Demaret, notwithstanding that this pair had a 64 and three 65s in the course of the tournament and were the only pair who downed the winners, Little and Mangrum, which they did with a 66 against a 67. They finished 12 strokes better in the aggregate than Keiser and Harper and twelve strokes better against par, yet trailed them in prize money.

Skilled Labor Shortage Most Pressing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—The 7,500,000 persons now engaged in war industries will be increased to 20,000,000 next year, Joseph P. Tufts, consultant on housing for the War Manpower Commission, told Congress today.

Mr. Tufts made the statement while testifying on a bill to appropriate $600,000,000 for war housing purposes.

The Tufts testimony coincided with a declaration by the Manpower Commission that with more and more workers being sucked into war industries, skilled workers are already desperately needed. And the situation, it is declared, will be worse before it is better.

Just at present the skilled labor shortage is most pressing. If the war continues acute shortages will be extended into broader fields. And already, says the War Manpower Commission, headed by Paul V. McNutt, whose principal field agency is the U. S. Employment Service, the 55,000,000 members of America's total labor force are beginning to feel the tug and strain, the stress and pull, of national crisis.

Take the skilled occupations: For every aircraft riveter available, four more are needed now.

For every available marine machinist, 22 are needed.

For every toolmaker, 25 more are needed.

For every tool designer now available 51 more are needed and could be utilized at the present time.

Ordinary Workers Needed, Too

Skilled labor is in a special category. The plain, ordinary workers are needed, too. With 2,000,000 men under arms and estimates by General Hershey of 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 in 1943, the war labor supply is depleted. Besides that, 20,000,000 in direct war production and transportation will be needed eventually, and 12,000,000 more in the farms for next year's harvests.

That raises the question of womanpower. An estimated 13,000,000 housewives without small children, in addition to youths and retired workers, may add to America's potential labor reserves. There won't be jobs for all, but some will probably end up in paid positions before the war stops.

In this intricate task of manpower mobilization the U. S. Employment Service is picked for the key role. It is the sieve and sorting mechanism for placing workers in jobs. In shortage areas it is already a principal center, and in towns and cities everywhere it is swinging into action.

Consult USES First

Men and women who want jobs are advised to consult the U. S. Employment Service first. If there are rumors of better jobs in the next town, the USES has the information.

Here are practical questions the USES answers:

"I am employed in a non-essential industry which is going to be converted—what should I do?"

"Stay where you are until it is determined if you can be useful in your present plant."

"I am a woman. Are women as useful as men in war work?"

"Yes," says USES. "A survey of 21 industries shows that women can do 80 per cent of the jobs. In most cases they will get the same rate of pay."

"My children are grown up. I as a middle-aged woman. Can I get a job?"

"There are many possibilities for you: In a long war you will be needed badly."

"How about me: I am a young mother with small children?"

"You should not seek work unless you can arrange to place your children in a day nursery or make similar arrangements."

"I am a young single woman without responsibilities."

"You are just the type the nation will need, when you are trained and when the labor shortages develop as they already have in Baltimore, Southern California and other airplane centers."

There are problems, too, for young men. For farmers, for students and for workers already in jobs that seem pale beside the excitement of military work.

Typical questions thousands are asking, with USES answers follow:

"I am a college student majoring in chemistry—should I quit school and look for a job?"

"No. Finish your course. You'll be more valuable and more needed as a technician."

"I as a die-maker but I want to join the Navy to get a crack at the Japanese—am I right?"

"You are wrong. You are more valuable making dies in a war plant."

"I am operating a lathe in a tank factory but I want to work in a shipyard—should I switch?"

"Not unless the USES asks or approves. Consult your local office."

There are young men of draft age: Should they take jobs? The answer is that they may be useful as apprentices or hired farm hands until the armed forces put in their call.

Labor Piracy

One of the things USES is doing is to halt "labor piracy." This means luring workers away from one factory by higher wages in another factory. War plant employers are urged to hire no one now busy at war work.

Another obstacle is prejudice. Prejudice sometimes appears against race, sex, creed, color or background. The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice is conducting a campaign against this. Prejudices tend to be overcome in labor shortages anyway.

Restrictions still apply to aliens in war work, but only on restricted military contracts, and even these, it is announced, may be waived by the Army and Navy on application of employers.

Chile Reassures Nazi Envoy

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 16 (AP)—President Rios told Baron Wilhelm von Schön, German Ambassador, that the Chilean Government would take steps to avoid publication of comments "considered by the Reich's representative as insulting to Germany and the chief of the German state."

Baron von Schön, who previously had protested against the tones of Chile's pro-democratic press, was received in special audience, and later the Presidency issued a statement which said:

"Although respectful of the freedom of the press to express opinions without censorship or other restrictions than those established by law, the Government already has decided to adopt some measures to avoid repetition of incidents which caused the friendly protest of Ambassador von Schön."

After the audience with the President, Baron von Schön handed to the Ministry of Foreign Relations a German note declaring that any vessels entering the North American blockade zone would do so at their own risk.

The President's statement said the Government had received protests against other incidents recently from the Ambassadors of the United States, Brazil, Spain, and Germany, and from the Ministers of Japan, France, and Paraguay.

Meanwhile, youthful followers of the Chilean National Socialist Party appeared in front of a theafer where a film was being shown for the benefit of the British Red Cross and distributed propaganda sheets calling "Chileans to action." The sheets also said a "National Socialist target shooting championship" was being prepared.

Nazi Prison Camp For Children Opened

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, June 16—"In Norway, the Germans are reported to have opened a special section for children in a notorious concentration camp," the BBC said tonight.

The British radiocast, recorded at the CBS short wave listening station, continued:

"The youngest child is four years old.

"In the adult section of the camp, there are five or six people crowded into each cell."

The British radio, in its later French-language bulletin, said:

"Twenty-five children were imprisoned in this camp. This is only the first contingent of those condemned to children's section."

The British radiocast, recorded at the CBS short wave listening station, added:

"In Oslo, the Germans have commandeered 18 schools, out of a total of 25."

Hitler Puts Goring at Head Of Reich's Research Board

Recorded by CBS

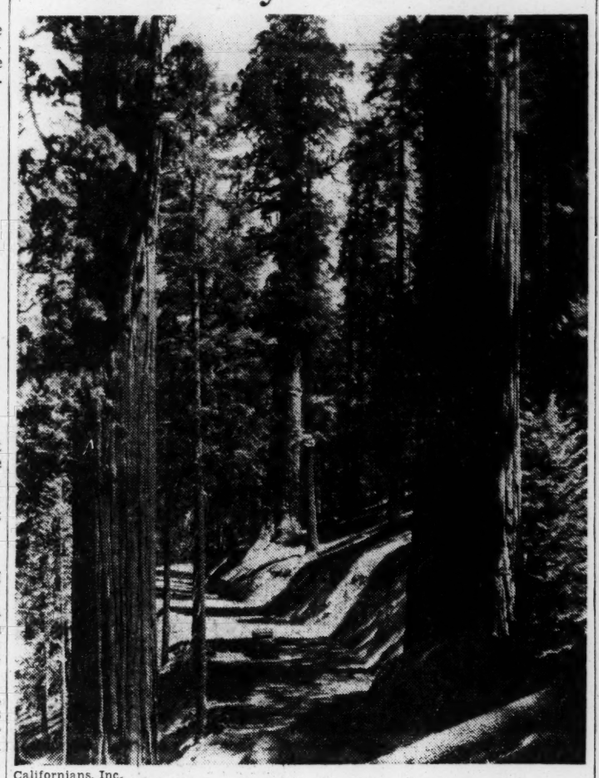
NEW YORK, June 16—Hitler has given Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring another job, the BBC reported tonight.

Quoting a Berlin Radio announcement, BBC said Hitler has appointed him President of the Reich's Research Council, which directs the war work of German natural scientists.

Germans Get Tracts About New Agreements

MOSCOW, June 16 (AP)—Soviet airmen have distributed among German units along the front numerous leaflets containing the text of the British-Russian treaty and the Russian-United States agreement, the Soviet Bureau of information reports.

Shaded by Giant Trees



Californians, Inc.

Mountain Highway to Sequoia National Park

Huge trees and shaded roads make California forests especially appealing as quiet retreats in wartime.

San Francisco Is Seeking To Hold Vocation Patronage

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps no place on the Pacific Coast has enjoyed quite so much travel and vacation patronage as has San Francisco. Considered by many world travelers one of the most beautiful and romantic cities of the globe, San Francisco has attracted millions of visitors to see its Golden Gate; its two great bridges; its pagodas of Chinatown; and its cable cars.

As the result of its tremendous popularity with vacationists San Francisco geared a large part of its economy to the vast revenue received from tourists. Large sums of this money were appropriated annually for nation-wide advertising campaigns.

San Francisco does not expect a great volume of vacation travel until the war is over. Drastic readjustments have been necessary not only for San Francisco, but for scores of other resort cities.

But San Francisco did not overlook one important thing. It realized the importance of keeping itself before the public in some form of advertising. So, under the sponsorship of Californians, Inc., a unique advertisement was placed in selected newspapers in 28 important American cities. This advertisement did not urge Americans to visit San Francisco. It did promise, however, those Americans who did come, whether in uniform, on business, or to visit someone in the service, that they would be welcome.

San Francisco still offers its theater, its music and the arts; and various sports. It still offers excellent hotels and restaurants. And then there is within a few hours of San Francisco many delightful places including the forests of the giant redwoods; Yosemite National Park; mile-high Lake Tahoe; and the Mother Lode Country.

In placing this unique advertisement at a time when travel is necessarily curtailed, San Francisco has placed the best form of insurance in keeping the city's place in the national tourist market.

Granite State Survey

The majority of New Hampshire's hotels, inns, roadside cabins, tourist home, and camps are within five miles of railroad or bus service. This fact has just been established by a survey made by the New Hampshire Public Service commission and the State Planning and Development commission.

Many of these New Hampshire resorts already have received an encouraging number of reservations and indications are that these will mount as soon as schools are out. The majority of these resorts have made arrangements to meet their visitors at trains and transport them free of charge to their respective hotels and inns.

Valley of the Moons

Just north of San Francisco is one of California's rare show places. It is the "Valley of the Moons," nestled in the Madrone covered hills of the Sonoma Valley. For the first time this year in "Valley of the Moons," Jack London's romantic estate of Glen Ellen, formerly the author's ranch, will be opened to the public.

On exhibit will be the famous "wolf house" containing the priceless collection of souvenirs, mementos, paintings, and manuscripts gathered in Jack London's journeys around the world. Of special interest to visitors is the famed "Valley of Seven Moons," which inspired the name and setting for many fantastic tales. By a peculiar earth formation rimming the eastern sky caused by ages of coastal rain settlings, the moon seems to rise from seven distinct places.

Longer Vacations

Resort and hotel managers in Pennsylvania haven't had much time these days to think about tire shortages and gasoline rationing. They have been busy entering into their books long lists of reservations which have been piling in. According to these operators, thousands of inquiries also have been received from potential vacationists who have expressed the desire of spending longer vacations at one place. Whole families expect to rent hotel suites or cottages in hotel colonies and cabins in state parks for their entire vacation period.

Most of these vacationists will reach Pennsylvania resorts by train or bus. In most cases individual hotels that are not on transportation lines have set up arrangements whereby they supply station-wagon or automobile service from bus or rail terminals.

63 Indicted As U. S. Bares Huge Lottery

DETROIT, June 16 (AP)—United States Attorney J. C. Lehr disclosed today that 63 residents of the United States, Cuba and Panama had been indicted as conspirators in an international lottery operation described by postal authorities as one of the largest and most extensive in the United States.

A Federal grand jury returned the indictment June 1, based on the operations of the Republica de Cuba Hospital Funds Lottery. Mr. Lehr said District Judge Earnest A. O'Brien had ordered it suppressed to facilitate the arrest of the defendants, which was scheduled for today.

A companion indictment accused 16 persons of mail fraud, likewise in connection with the Cuban lottery.

Postal Inspector Ernest J. Mansfield of Jacksonville, Fla., who conducted a two-year investigation of the ring's operations, described the lottery, which originated in Havana, Cuba, as itself a fraud. Mr. Mansfield said tickets were sold with the representation that $650,000 would be paid in prizes, whereas in fact only $32,500 was distributed to winners.

Mr. Lehr said the syndicate combined efficient business and racketeering methods in the nation-wide operation of lotteries, baseball pools and policy games." They provided printing shops for the manufacture of lottery tickets and maintained an office force of more than 90 employees.

He said 45 different lotteries, including the Republica de Cuba Hospital Funds Lottery, were conducted by the ring, either under a name assumed by the defendants or in the name of an established organization. Tickets were distributed to all parts of the country through the mails and by railway express, the indictment charged.

Mr. Mansfield, who conducted the Government's investigation with the aid of Postal Inspector Tennyson Jefferson of Boston, estimated the conspiracy's "take" in recent years at $1,000,000 a year.

Australian Vote On 'Rights' Urged

SYDNEY, New South Wales, June 16 (AP) — William Morris Hughes, Australia's Prime Minister in the first World War and now a member of its War Cabinet, urged today that a referendum be held to transfer to the Commonwealth the sovereign powers of the States.

"The States can do useful and necessary work in local matters," he said, "but the day of posturing in the robes of sovereignty have gone and the people should have the chance for which they are eager of making the Commonwealth Parliament supreme. . . ."

He said the State Premiers were "standing aloof like pinchbeck Caesars babbling about State's rights when the people's lives are in deadly peril." He cited the opposition of State Governments to giving the Commonwealth temporary control of taxation during the war.

Herbs in the Victory Garden

While the growing of herbs has become increasingly popular of late—more or less as a hobby—there is, this year, a practical need for raising them. With imports of spices and various seasonings showing a sharp decline or ceasing altogether, it becomes imperative to grow our own substitutes in larger amounts and greater variety if our foods are not to be flat and tasteless; harking back to the days

"When grandma cooked with marjoram
And rosemary and bay."

Fortunately herbs are easy to grow and require little space, so that the novice with limited garden area need have no qualms about success. Indeed, they may be grown in window boxes if no other place is available, for two or three thrifty plants of most varieties will be found sufficient both for use in the fresh state and for drying. There are, however, a few simple requirements to keep in mind when growing herbs. First, they need a sunny location and not too rich soil, but one that is light, non-acid and well drained. The mints—and you will want at least one or two varieties—should not be planted with other herbs (they'll take possession of the bed before you know it), but by themselves, preferably in a spot where they will have some shade and some moisture. The herb bed can be laid out in rows or in small, square patches. An attractive and unique arrangement is to place an old wagon wheel on the ground and plant between the spokes, one kind to each space. Thus the different varieties are easily kept within bounds, and the whole effect is charming. If no other place offers, a section of the vegetable garden can be devoted to herbs.

Sage One of Most Popular

One who is growing herbs for the first time may be confused by the large number of kinds and may need a bit of guidance in the choice of varieties. Probably one of the most popular and widely used herbs is sage. While this may be readily grown from seed (though the latter is now difficult to get because most of it is imported), it is better, for quick results, to buy a few plants from a nursery. The variety known as Holt's Mammoth is very good. From a perennial, the plantation should be renewed, every three years to keep the bed always at its best. Be sure to dry plenty of it for winter use.

Next to sage in popular use is sweet basil. This is an annual and a "must" in all tomato dishes; while the finely cut fresh leaves sprinkled over a vegetable salad add a delightful piquant flavor. Basil is used in both green and dried states. Another indispensable is thyme—the English variety grows best in this country. It is a perennial and may be propagated easily by division of roots. When blended with marjoram and savory, it suggests mace and may be used where a pinch of that spice is called for. If you like, you may grow thyme in the rock garden, since it is low growing with a creeping tendency.

Winter Savory Perennial

Take your choice of winter or summer savory, but be sure to include one of them in your herb patch. Winter savory is a perennial, while summer savory must be planted each year. They vary slightly in taste, the former being somewhat sharper—suggestive of pepper. Try combining with parsley for poultry stuffing—chicken, duck, or goose. A sprig added to string beans while cooking gives a pleasant flavor. Chives you will include, of course. Buy a few plants to start with and increase later by root division. With their attractive flowers, they make excellent border material. Use, finely cut, wherever a delicate onion flavor is desired; be sure to sprinkle over a fresh vegetable salad, alone or in combination with other herbs. Always use chives green.

A Tuesday feature.

Travel

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

BULLETIN OF JUNE 16

YOU CAN STOP OFF AT GLACIER PARK

America goes to war *only* in defense. Because our controls are established only as needed in the cause of Victory, some misunderstandings are bound to occur.

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Proof of the public's eagerness to cooperate is found in the many questions we are asked. One we hear frequently is: *"Can I stop off at Glacier Park when I go West?"* The answer is: *"Yes."*

The park season this year is from June 20th to September 8th and Great Northern's EMPIRE BUILDER stops at Glacier Park Station, the eastern entrance, and Belton, the western entrance—both in Montana. Hotels, chalets and other park services are in readiness for all who can avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy a period of rest and relaxation.

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A. J. DICKINSON
Passenger Traffic Manager
Dept. M, Great Northern Railway
St. Paul, Minn.

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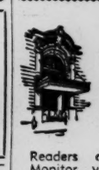

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The Miracle Of Emma

"He made a fish net out of gauze bandages and fed himself on fish for over three weeks," I heard Emma say, as I slipped into Prudence's kitchen one morning not long ago. Prudence sat on the kitchen table swinging her legs, while Emma rocked in her chintz-pillowed chair beside the kitchen range.

"It's marvelous," Prudence said, her eyes bright with excitement. "Have you read about the seaman on a raft Emma's talking about?" she said to me, as I helped myself to a freshly-baked molasses cookie on the cooling rack.

"Mmm," I said, my mouth full, "just read about it in the paper." I sat down, ready to purr in the sunny coziness of the spice-flavored kitchen.

"Tell me the rest of it, Emma," said Prudence. "I'd rather hear you tell it than read about it." Emma needed no urging. She smiled as she talked, in a sweet way she has. I watched her face for a moment and then fell into wondering about her, as we often do, we of the neighborhood, possessively interested in all of our members.

* * *

We have never got over the miracle of Prudence's finding Emma in a casual meeting at the Red Cross rooms and bringing her home to be her housekeeper. That famous Father of Clarence Day, in going to the employment office and picking up the treasure who cooked for that family for fifteen years made no better choice than did Prudence in selecting Emma because she admired the red-heart pocket on a child's knitted sweater.

We all had had misgivings about this impulsive step; that is, everyone had had but Prudence, who never has misgivings about anything. In our stodgy, canny way, we said: "Emma locks the part, certainly, with her gentle expression, soft white hair and nice eyes, and that she's competent you can tell at a glance; but she'll never want to stay when she finds how casual and absent-minded her new mistress is."

We loved Prudence's haphazard ways, her meanderings down fanciful byways which made her late, indifferent to routine, and careless. But we could easily imagine a good housekeeper shrugging her shoulders and departing when she found her mistress a person who never remembered to telephone the grocery order, who invited children to roller skate in her front hall on rainy Saturday afternoons, and who liked to make doughnuts at midnight.

We never had figured out why we were wrong. It is true that Prudence conformed at first: before our eyes, she clothed herself in dignity and conventionality as if she were playing at lady, saying to herself: "I'm grown up, even if I don't feel it, the head of an establishment. I must keep my mind on my job, not sleep on the garage roof in the morning sun, not put my bedroom slippers on the mantel, not throw crackers to Splendid in the living-room." To our relief, Prudence soon reverted to type, but Emma stayed on with competence and grace.

* * *

"He looked so strong and rested that the authorities wouldn't believe his story at first," Emma was saying now to Prudence. "He's just like Humphrey Perkins, a man I knew in Maine. When he was a boy he was marooned on a small coast island for ten days, and, when his family found him, he was having such a good time playing Robinson Crusoe that he didn't want to go home."

Prudence laughed and said: "Oh, Emma, I can't believe it." She jumped off the table, took a cookie, and pulled me out into the garden.

"That's one of the things I like about Emma," she said as we walked toward the iris bed. "Her interest in people and her imagination. She'll live on that raft in the middle of the ocean all day. She's like me, only she works while she dreams. I lounge when I do my mooning."

"*She's like me.*" Those words hit my mind with a click. They were the first catch of metal on metal in solving a mechanical puzzle. Was that it?

"She brought up three children alone. She always had dogs and cats in the house—that's why she understands Steinway and Splendid—and once, when a sailor offered her two marmosets, she took them for the children. She kept a Christmas tree in her living-room for a whole year so the monkeys could play in the branches. She said there wasn't a needle left on it by summer. Now, that's what I call being a real mother, don't you?"

"Well, yes," I half agreed.

"Her children are grown up and married now. She keeps a diary, writes it over three carbons and mails it for letters to her children every week. She draws pictures in the margins. She'll draw a sailor on a raft today, I'm sure."

I was thinking. I'd lately seen Emma stop in the midst of hanging out clothes to show young Peter from down the street how to blow fluff off a dandelion. And once I'd seen her take a lot of trouble dragging a ladder to the pear tree and climbing up to look in a discarded bird's nest. That was the sort of thing Prudence did every day of her life. "Birds of a feather," I'd say to Ann when next I saw her, if I were sure. "That's the explanation of Emma!"

* * *

I smiled, half at the thought of my future conversation with Ann and half at the sight of Prudence who was burying her face in a bright pink peony. Emma came out onto the porch from the dining-room. She was dressed to go out. I realized then that it was her part of a day off.

"Mrs. Proctor," she said, "that man on the raft went swimming every day for exercise until the sharks got too thick around him." She went down the steps, then half turned at the bottom. "I didn't get all my cooking done this morning, what with talking with you and reading the paper. I'll make those molasses doughnuts when I get in tonight. It will be about midnight."

C. C. R.

The Example of Bali

There are still many villages which have scarcely been touched by foreign influence, where life continues as it has for the past five hundred or a thousand years, and there are many Balinese who have never seen a white man, and who care nothing for his civilization. But the time will come when motor roads will extend to the most remote villages, and when the Balinese of the towns will have carried their message of the new culture to every bandjar on the island. . . .

It is remarkable that such a place as Bali should exist. To have lived there is to have looked at life with other eyes. It is an inspiration to know that man can live at peace and in harmony with man. If it has been done once, it can be done again. — From "Bali," by Philip Hanson Hiss. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

"Peonies": *A Chinese Painting of the Fourteenth Century Yüan Dynasty*

Against the darkened silk of the Chinese painting, the ruffling petals and cleft leaves of the peony gleam with subdued colors. Painted in the realistic style of one of the most famous painters of the Yüan dynasty, Ch'ien Hsuan, it was made in the fourteenth century. China was then under the alien rule of the Mongol invaders, and the successors of Kublai Khan were still established in their northern capital at Peking. Such a picture as this, wholly Chinese in style and in tradition, remains as quiet evidence of the strength and vitality of China's artistic expression under foreign domination. It suggests how the current of Chinese culture flowed on undisturbed, until it engulfed even the usurpers themselves.

The peony is a native flower of China. The Chinese have cherished it in their gardens for centuries, and numberless cultivated varieties have been developed. Originally from the mountains of Northern Shensi, the earliest varieties of the *Peonia moutan* were brought to London from Canton in the seventeenth century by the English merchants of the East India Company.

The great size of the blossoms in this reproduction is shown by a comparison with the butterfly near the upper edge of the picture. This resplendent flower was regarded as a symbol of rank and wealth. When the leaves are green and glossy and the flowers as perfect as in this Yüan painting, prosperity and honor were also pictured. It was the flower of late spring and the noontime of life. Like the fragrance of flowers, the Chinese have suffused their paintings with these poetic memories.

A. R. H.

Up the Mountain Trail to Tibet

I had decided it would be easier to travel according to Chinese routine, so I had myself waked with the others next day before daybreak and set out immediately, having taken nothing but a dark cup of tea—these country Chinese ate only twice a day, at ten in the morning and five in the afternoon.

The morning was foggy and veiled under coiling gray clouds of mist; the fields of intensely yellow rape had an evil, sulphurous appearance. Though occasionaliy after heavy rains the mountains of the Tibetan border were supposed to be visible from Chengtu, I had not had the luck to see them, and as the sun began clearing the air and we progressed over plains which tipped more sharply uphill, I kept my eye fixed above the trees ahead. Even so, when the first line of a summit floated out of the mist, it was breath-taking because it appeared more than twice as high in the sky as I had expected. In the next ten minutes range after range appeared, piling up in the west and north like a gigantic blue staircase, suddenly changing the scale of the houses and trees along the road, converting the open plain into a valley. It was hard to believe that these were only the foothills, that the twenty-thousand-foot monsters which dot the Chinese Himalayas could not yet be seen.

Late in the morning a pagoda appeared above the trees and beyond it rose the hooked roofs of a town, enclosed by a crenellated wall following the ridge of the lowest foothill. We ascended a twisting street between tumbledown inns, crossed a rushing green canal on a covered bridge lined with tiny shops, skirted the mossy walls of the city, and at last entered them through a dank stone passageway. This town, Kwanhsien, was the last settlement on the Chinese plain, the terminus of the mountain trail to Tibet, and appropriately its walls enclosed an area of which half was level and half was steep as a roof. All its houses were built on the flat land about the south gate, as tightly packed as if they had been shaken down from the slopes above. This provided a dramatic beginning for the mountain trail, for, in the very center of Kwanhsien, the road to Tibet branched off uphill from the main street, mounted steeply over the housetops, and wound toward a gate in the ridge above. At the foot of the ascent, I bought food in a crowded restaurant, and while I ate, Li, on his own initiative, hired a coolie to carry his luggage, and the coolie, after inspecting the load, impressed his ten-year-old nephew to carry his own effects. In the early afternoon we four set off up the mountain road. — From "Through China's Wall," by Graham Peck. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Peony

A mighty bush, the peony,
Is bound, so long as it exists,
To give up blossoms just like this,
This white, this red, this white-red mix.
And heavy as the blossoms are,
And giant beauties as they grow,
Believe me, they have traveled far,
They are not tied below.
Their petals, made up of a cloud
That drifted, broke, and fell apart,
Even here retain a murky glow
Like moonlight on a cap of snow.
And in the leaves there is the stain
Of many waters, as if the rain
Fluctuated in the sea
And came back in the peony.
And those of us who itch to pick
A blossom, we can hear the tick
Where time like clockwork in the bloom
Chalks off another June.

Elizabeth Jane Astley

On Choosing a Becoming Roof

Judging by the reactions of many of my clients, the roof is the most important part of a house—esthetically and structurally. The roof, of course, is the hat of the structure—to them hats are important.

Hats are important to me too, although I myself have not owned one for ten years. . . . I like cute, saucy little toques, cocked to one side—what protection they are, though, I can't quite see. I like large, broad-brimmed ones too—but I wouldn't want to be caught in a wind with one. In fact, I like hats. They seem to me to cap the whole effect and so to have definite artistic value.

But when it comes to buildings, I object to artistic hats. Brightly colored coquetry seems to me out of place on a structure built to withstand ice, snow, and lightning—akin to putting a Poiret creation on the topknot of a Nantucket fisherman in his slicker and rubber boots.

Of course, this feeling is explained logically: hats can be taken on and off—roofs cannot. Hats are changed with the occasion. . . . A roof, though once laid, has to be endured through all the seasons and all weathers—colored a Mediterranean blue, like some Italian roofs, it would have to be endured in winter, even though it looked like September Morn at the North Pole. A roof, then, to look well at all times on all occasions must be of some age-old enduring material, a material which has become associated in our minds as able to withstand any weather, hot or cold, wet or dry.—From "Without Benefit of Architecture," by Frazier Forman Peters. (New York: Putnam.)

"Victory-bringing Science"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the thoughts of men are absorbed in the progress of a World War it is comforting to take the far-seeing vision and exchange present anxiety for the inspired Scriptural assurances of the supremacy of God, to whom we may adoringly pray as did David (I Chronicles 29:11, 12): "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all. . . . And in thine hand is power and might."

In all troublous situations, when human plans and preparations are inadequate to meet the need for wisdom, strength, and endurance, men must look to a source higher than the human mind for guidance and support. In exhorting men to praise God, the Psalmist pointed to various human difficulties, as in the wilderness, in hungering and thirsting, in darkness, and in rebellion, and concerning such situations said (Psalms 107:6), "Then they cried unto the Lord in their trouble, and he delivered them out of their distresses." These human "distresses" are neither known to God nor permitted by Him. They are representative of the worldliness which does not desire to seek God, of the ignorance of God which does not know how to obey Him, or of the self-will which refuses to acknowledge as supreme the one divine will or endeavor to conform to His law.

Showing the vaingloriousness of material sense, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 267, 268), "The predisposing and exciting cause of all defeat and victory under the sun, rests on this scientific basis: that action, in obedience to God, spiritualizes man's motives and methods, and crowns them with success; while disobedience to this divine Principle materializes human modes and consciousness, and defeats them." Farther on she says: "From lack of moral strength empires fall. Right alone is irresistible, permanent, eternal."

In the present time of stress men and nations need to take their stand for their highest sense of right, and to use the human means that seem to them to be the nearest right in the circumstances and the most effectual for the purpose at hand. In a material age this activity obviously requires the use of material armaments. This does not, however, prevent individuals from lifting their thinking to the standpoint of the omnipotence of Spirit, God, and from proving true the assuring words of Paul to the Colossians (3:3), "Your life is hid with Christ in God." They can realize this security in the measure of their understanding of Spirit. As the number of such thinkers is increased, the influence of true spiritual thinking increases and in its measure helps to determine the course of nations.

The errors of material belief involved in war are unknown to Spirit, God, and are unreal and destructible. But their unreality is to be proved by the truths of immortal Mind, which must be acknowledged, loved, lived, until they are practically realized by the individual entertaining them. Thus alone can be vanquished the errors involved in individual, national, or international "distresses." Christian Science furnishes the foundation upon which all the efforts to establish good may be made effectual. To know God as infinite divine Principle is to begin to work with scientific certainty toward a recognized goal of harmony.

Of this warfare, in which evil beliefs are to be overcome by the understanding of Truth, Mrs. Eddy says in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 22): "It may be that the mortal life-battle still wages, and must continue till its involved errors are vanquished by victory-bringing Science; but this triumph will come! God is over all. He alone is our origin, aim, and being." Then she lifts thought to the real state of man, saying, "The real man is not of the dust, nor is he ever created through the flesh; for his father and mother are the one Spirit, and his brethren are all the children of one parent, the eternal good."

What could produce a war of world-wide proportions but the common belief that there can be an opposite to Truth, the infinite, omnipresent God, divine Mind! In the realm of Mind all is harmony. It is only outside of this God-governed reality that the dream or supposititious activity of evil can seem to exist. God has been revealed to mankind by seer and prophet, by Christ Jesus, and, in our own age, by Mrs. Eddy. There is no dearth of revelation of the harmony of real existence, governed by the law of God, divine Mind. Yet the seeming opposite to Truth aggressively claims to have power and activity. This, however, rightly viewed in the light of Christian Science, is seen to be the belief in evil destroying itself as it rages against its destroyer, the unity of spiritual man with God. Thus, out of the present trial, eventually will appear the chastened, purified thought which acknowledges God as "our origin, aim, and being."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Secret

The firethorn bush and I
A precious secret share.
A mother humming-bird
Is nesting there.

Tiny, fearful thing
Upon a cup of nest,
How great the power must be
To bring your wings to rest.

With crooked, thorny arms
The firethorn guards you well,
And lest a careless voice disturb
I shall not tell.

Miriam Latourell

"La Science apportant la victoire"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

Tandis que les pensées des hommes sont absorbées par une Guerre mondiale, c'est un réconfort de voir assez loin, d'échanger les inquiétudes actuelles contre l'inspiration et la certitude que nous offrent les Écritures; elles affirment en effet la suprématie de Dieu et nous enseignent à prier comme le faisait David (I Chroniques 29:11, 12): "A toi, ô Éternel, la grandeur, la force et la magnificence, l'éternité et la splendeur; car tout ce qui est dans les cieux et sur la terre t'appartient. A toi, ô Éternel, la royauté, à toi la domination suprême sur toutes choses... Dans ta main sont la force et la puissance."

Dans toutes les situations difficiles, quand les plans et les préparatifs humains sont incapables de fournir la force, la sagesse et le courage nécessaires, les hommes doivent regarder plus haut que les facultés humaines pour obtenir les directions et l'appui dont ils ont besoin. En nous exhortant à louer Dieu, le Psalmiste mentionnait plusieurs circonstances pénibles — le séjour au désert, la faim, la soif, les ténèbres, la rébellion; puis il ajoutait (Psaume 107:6): "Alors ils ont crié vers l'Éternel dans leur détresse, et il les a délivrés de leurs angoisses." Ces "angoisses" humaines ne sont pas des choses que Dieu connaisse ou permette. Elles sont dues à la mondanité qui ne désire point chercher Dieu, à l'ignorance qui ne sait comment Lui obéir, à l'obstination qui refuse de reconnaître la suprématie de la volonté divine et ne veut pas se conformer à la loi de Dieu.

Quant à la vaine gloire du sens matériel, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit entre autres (*Miscellaneous Writings*, pp. 267, 268): "La cause qui prépare et détermine toutes les défaites et toutes les victoires sous le soleil, repose sur cette base scientifique: l'action qui obéit à Dieu spiritualise nos mobiles et nos méthodes, qu'elle couronne de succès; tandis que la désobéissance à ce divin Principe matérialise les modes et la conscience de l'homme, et les fait échouer." Elle ajoute ensuite: "Le manque de force morale fait crouler les empires. Seul le droit est irrésistible, permanent, éternel."

Dans la période de trouble que nous traversons, il importe que les hommes et les peuples agissent selon leur plus haut sens du droit, qu'ils emploient les méthodes humaines leur paraissant les mieux justifiées, les plus efficaces pour atteindre au but. Évidemment, dans un siècle où les vues sont encore entachées de matérialisme, cette activité nécessite des armements matériels. Malgré cela, chacun de nous peut élever ses pensées jusqu'à l'omnipotence de l'Esprit, de Dieu, et démontrer ainsi l'assurance donnée par Paul dans son épître aux Colossiens (3:3): "Votre vie est cachée avec le Christ en Dieu." Cette sécurité nous est accessible si nous comprenons ce qu'est l'Esprit. A mesure qu'augmente le nombre des penseurs scientifiques, l'influence du vrai penser spirituel grandit et contribue toujours davantage à déterminer la ligne de conduite des nations.

Dieu, l'Esprit, ne connait point les fausses croyances matérielles qu'implique la guerre et qui sont irréelles, destructibles. Mais nous devons prouver cela grâce aux vérités de l'Entendement immortel, qu'il faut reconnaître, aimer et vivre jusqu'à ce que nous les ayons réalisées dans la vie quotidienne. C'est seulement ainsi que disparaîtront les erreurs auxquelles sont dues les "angoisses" individuelles, nationales ou même internationales. La Science Chrétienne nous donne une base solide, qui rend plus efficaces tous les efforts faits pour établir le bien. Lorsqu'on sait que Dieu est le divin Principe infini, on commence à travailler avec une certitude scientifique pour arriver au but, à l'harmonie ultime.

Concernant la lutte où l'on doit vaincre les croyances matérielles par la compréhension de la Vérité, Mrs. Eddy déclare, dans *Rétrospection et Introspection* (p. 22): "Il se peut que la bataille mortelle de la vie soit encore engagée, et qu'elle doive continuer jusqu'à ce que les erreurs qui y sont impliquées, soient vaincues par la Science apportant la victoire; mais ce triomphe viendra! Dieu est au-dessus de tout. Lui seul est notre origine, notre but, notre être." Puis, élevant la pensée jusqu'au vrai statut de l'homme, elle ajoute: "L'homme réel ne vient pas de la poussière; il n'est pas non plus créé par la chair; car son père et sa mère sont l'unique Esprit, et ses frères sont tous les enfants d'un seul parent, le bien éternel."

Qu'est-ce qui peut produire une guerre presque universelle, sinon la croyance générale qu'il existe un pouvoir contraire à la Vérité, au Dieu infini, omniprésent, à l'Entendement divin? Dans le royaume de l'Entendement, tout est harmonie. Si le rêve ou la pseudo-activité du mal semble exister, ce doit être en dehors de la réalité que Dieu gouverne. Les prophètes, les voyants, le Christ Jésus et à notre époque, Mrs. Eddy, nous ont révélé la nature de Dieu. L'harmonie de l'existence réelle, gouvernée par la loi de Dieu, de l'Entendement divin, a fait l'objet de multiples révélations. Néanmoins, l'apparent contraire de la Vérité se montre toujours agressif et veut nous faire croire qu'il est puissant, qu'il agit avec force. Examinées à la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, ces prétentions se réduisent à ceci: la croyance au mal travaille à sa propre destruction en se déchaînant contre ce qui doit la détruire — contre l'unité de l'homme spirituel et de Dieu. Ainsi, les épreuves actuelles laisseront tôt ou tard apparaître la pensée devenue suffisamment pure pour reconnaître que Dieu est "notre origine, notre but, notre être."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

What Will America Do After This War? ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

I have been watching and trying to figure out political trends here in Washington for some time now, ever since the days of Harding, but if you were to ask me how I think the American public will vote on the big new issue of world collaboration that is shaping up for decision after this war, I should have to confess frankly that I haven't the least idea.

That a big controversy is taking shape beneath the surface, anybody can see. By all its earmarks it is going to be one of the biggest struggles in American history. It is going to be one of the most important, too. But how it is going to turn out—I don't see how anybody can tell.

The question is, what will America do after this war? Will it go back to isolation? Will it decide to take a hand in world affairs for its own safety? The lines are forming on that issue now. There are unmistakable signs of it, that the political observer notes almost automatically. It isn't much in the public thought yet, because attention is centered on winning the war. But it is there just the same. It goes down to the fundamental question of why we are fighting the war, so that no one can say it is irrelevant to raise the subject.

Are we fighting the war to achieve something lasting, or just to save ourselves from a madman's attack? Are we spending our dollars and resources and lives in order that we may return, when it is all through, to another Harding, and another Normalcy? Those are some of the issues involved.

When the Test Comes

The world doesn't know what America's answer to those questions will be because America itself doesn't know the answer. This uncertainty perplexes everybody and handicaps postwar planning. It gets in the way of America's war efforts. America's professions have been expansive in the past. We have been out to aid "liberty" and "democracy" and "oppressed peoples." But sometimes the men most facile in the use of these words have been the foremost in isolationism when the test came. The tug to return to isolation after this war is going to be terrific. That is where the impending battle is going to arise. Anyone who has lived in Washington long can see how it is going to work out.

To begin with, Congress right now is smoldering. Congress automatically gets a secondary role in wartime, and now it is being laughed at to boot. There is rankling ire in congressional breasts. "You wait," some of them tell me, "wait till the war is over! Then it will be our turn." It will be remarkable if this released and irritated energy is not warped into a general attack on the Executive Department and everything it has done.

Then there is the inevitable role of politics. It is instinctive for American parties to take opposite sides on all big issues. If one presidential candidate is for international collaboration and a world police force, the other is apt to denounce these things, good or bad, sight unseen.

Reminders of the Past

Then again, if the "back to normalcy" cry is raised, there will be plenty of politicians ready to supply the accompanying demagogy. To the trained ear some of these voices can be heard now, a trifle muted, perhaps, in the roar of war effort but whispering audibly for all that, and only waiting their cue for something louder. And what an excellent opportunity to cry aloud in the postwar revulsion, when the tired armies and the overworked factories are all demobilized together. "Never again!" they will cry, and, "Let's pass a stronger neutrality law!" Once more the country may plunge into stock market booms, and be too busy with its shiny new motorcars to bother about helping to work out world peace, or even to keep up monster armies and navies, which are the alternatives to world order.

That is where the big struggle is likely to center. Like other struggles this one is going to be confused with personalities: extraneous personalities that may really have little to do with the main issue. For instance, maybe Mr. Roosevelt will still be on the scene, and people who don't like Mr. Roosevelt may get satisfaction in voting against his program, whatever it is, just out of irritation, much as voters did against Wilson when they gave Harding his great landslide in 1920, which finally snowed under the League of Nations.

That is the struggle that lies ahead. If isolationism is ultimately defeated after this war it will be due, probably, to the fact that enough Americans have finally decided that it is to their own enlightened self-interest to create a better world order. Lofty aspirations may be helpful in achieving the result, but something more is probably needed. Utopia is an enticing goal to offer people if they will move forward, but it is also a spur to remind them that their homes may be bombed if they don't.

As I said at first, nobody can say now who will win the Great Decision. About the only thing one can say with certainty is that the struggle looms ahead.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Ship Scenario ... . ***By Robert R. Mullen***

You start a column like this with a bit of apprehension. . . . Apprehension and a quick glance over the left shoulder at the Censor; although how this could give much comfort and aid to the enemy would be hard to imagine. In fact, it is written solely with the purpose of giving aid and comfort to ourselves and the opposite to the enemy. But this is about ships, and a certain curtain of "hush hush" has fallen over goodly portions of our efforts in that direction.

It's odd, too. For on every side we hear a clamor for more ships. The din of ships abuilding is terrific. It is not only heard here in the East, and on the West Coast, but inland as well. We hear stories of the building of ship parts, ready for easy fabrication, in Denver, a mile above sea level and thousands of miles from any ocean. We see pictures of submarine launchings in Manitowoc!

To one standing off to observe the war production scene, and having some perspective of the concentration of manpower, metal, and effort, it almost seems as if a large chunk of the nation was swirling itself into a whirlpool, emerging at the center as boats.

It's a pulsing spectacle, this shipbuilding. It would grasp the people and thrill them except that its dramatic values are overshadowed a bit by the airplane development. We think of the airplane industry as new, boatbuilding as old.

That is only partially correct. For most practical purposes boatbuilding, on its present scale, is a new industry, too. When you see the pictures of the teeming thousands of workers pouring out of Bath Iron Works in Maine, Fore River in Quincy, or Electric Boat in Connecticut, just remember that it wasn't very many years ago that those plants numbered their workers in the few hundreds. Bethlehem's Fore River yard, for example, possibly the largest single yard in the country, due to build nearly $1,000,000,000 worth of ships, and with an optimum crew of upwards of 20,000, was almost an empty shell a few years ago. In 1938 its employment rolls had dwindled down to about 800.

The machinery had been moved out of the Bath works and sold for junk. Workers in the yard felt elated when they got a contract for even so much as a motor launch. Electric Boat, now believed to be the largest submarine plant in the world, drifted through the prewar decade with only a hopeful ad in Jane's Fighting Ships and an occasional Navy order to keep research active.

How much were such plants—and the picture applies to nearly all shipyards—ahead of the airplane factories? They did have some physical plant, of course; they had skeleton executive departments and settled procedures, and, most valuable of all, they had the very tangible thing called "know how."

But the shipyards faced many of the same problems as plane builders in finding machines, and training men. The shipbuilders had no easy row in expanding production from the 342,000 tons of 1939—which itself was far above the average production for the previous 10 years—to the 8,000,000 tons President Roosevelt has asked for this year.

From the first, there were bottlenecks. There were bottlenecks in getting old ways ready—at Bath one of the best ways was occupied by a yacht being built for Vanderbilt—and bottlenecks in getting new ways built. There were bottlenecks in getting tools and machines. There were bottlenecks in getting workers.

Bottlenecks in getting workers. . . . One remembers a cold gusty day in March, the wind had kicked up white caps instide the bay. A line of men stood under the trestlework of a way, approaching one by one to a little table at which sat a gruff though not unpleasant foreman.

"What's your work?" he demands of the chilled man before him, a man who obviously needed a job.

"Riveter."

"All right, step inside that shed over there."

In the shed they handed our friend a pneumatic hammer. He looked at it blankly, then made a try for a bluff. The tool nearly leaped from his hands.

"O. K. that's enough. Sorry. Next!"

There were few in the yard that day who could qualify. The Work Projects Administration rolls in that town didn't drop very swiftly. But six months later it was a different story. Those applying for work were offered free training at moderate wages. When their skill permitted, they were hurried to the production lines. Moreover, they were encouraged to continue in classes and "upgrade" themselves, continually doing more skilled work at mounting wages.

This writer happened to be in a shipyard the other day, a bustling plant that is even now straining to establish a new world's record in speedy ship construction. He noticed the men had a certain similarity of appearance. It went beyond the certain type of plaid woolen shirt they seemed to favor, and the sturdy suspenders they wore. It was noted in the easy grace with which they wielded the heavy sledge hammers, the agility with which they clambered over the scaffolding and framework.

Suddenly, it connected up: moccasin shoes, plaid shirts, heavy suspenders. These men were Maine lumberjacks. They handled sledge hammers as they would axes, scaffolding as they would timber.

Thus had democracy's need for ships in its defense been answered, in part, by the ingenuity of American industry and by the always amazing adaptability of its workers.

To Change the Subject:

We Understand Them Better Now ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

We went down to have "brunch" in our Chicago Chinatown the other day, and found the place changed. Well, something was changed; if not Chinatown, then perhaps we. It wasn't mysterious any more, as it used to be, some years ago. The people didn't look "inscrutable" as they once did. They seemed to be just people going about their business—doing things a bit differently from the majority of us, it is true, but pursuing the same objectives.

"Brunch," the Sunday noon breakfast of the Chinese, was a strange meal indeed, with its queer pastries and odd, gelatine-enveloped fish dishes. But the young Chinese men gathered for this sociable meal did not look mysterious to us. Just interesting. As we came out of the restaurant we came face to face with a troop of Chinese Boy Scouts, and none of us was too surprised to see young Chinese engaged in a British and American activity.

The change that has come about in us is due, I am sure, to our increased knowledge of these people. Daily we read about them in the newspapers, since we have become comrades in a world struggle. We hear about them on our radios. We see pleasing pictures of Chinese leaders talking with our military leaders. We read articles by Madam Chiang Kai-shek and books by Pearl Buck and other Americans who understand China.

How different was our attitude to Chinatown a decade ago. Then it was a place of mystery. Girls from the Y. W. C. A. felt daring when they joined carefully chaperoned tours to the South Wentworth Street neighborhood in Chicago where the Chinese have their ornate city hall, and where Chinese restaurants are patronized by Orientals as well as by Americans.

At that time, a journalist errand took me to Chinatown one afternoon and gave me the opportunity to interview a business leader of the community—the mayor of Chinatown, he was called.

This gentleman apologized in good American English for wearing a Chinese jacket when he received me; he had been working, he said. This recalled to him an amusing experience he had had with another reporter.

That time, too, he was wearing his Chinese jacket for work. His automobile was giving him trouble and he was down under it, in his garage, when the aggressive reporter sought him out. Emerging from the dark recesses of his garage, he came out to answer the reporter's questions and quite forgot his appearance, he told me.

Next day he bought the reporter's paper to see if he had been quoted correctly. Yes, he had been; that part was all right. But to his surprise he read a strange description of himself. "I was directed to a dark chamber," the reporter wrote. "I groped my way. There, in the dim light, kneeled a figure draped in a loose mantle. Sensing my approach, he rose slowly to his feet, came forward to the light, and gazed upon me with an inscrutable smile."

"Can you beat that?" my Chinese acquaintance wanted to know. "I was just repairing my car and wearing my old clothes."

It was stories like that that helped establish the legend of a "mysterious" Chinatown. Of course, then the Chinese were strange to the United States, with customs unlike those of their adopted country, and there was ground for misunderstanding.

Now, better acquaintance with the homeland of these people is breaking down mistrust due to lack of understanding. We had to go a long way to get to know our neighbors in Chicago, but what's the difference? We are getting acquainted. That's the main thing.

Fourth Dimension of Flight Stressed at Kelly Field

Hundreds of young men being trained to equal the recent dramatic feat of Pacific Clipper.

In building America's most powerful military force — an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000 — the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the eighth.

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KELLY FIELD, Texas—Here at the U. S. Army Air Corps Advanced Flying School they learn "to fly 'em." But "flying 'em" isn't just a matter of piloting a plane. There's what they call here the fourth dimension of flight, aerial navigation, that technical art by which planes are enabled to go where they need to go when there aren't any handy ground lights or beacons.

The Air Corps' largest navigation school, in connection with the flying school here, is busy training hundreds of young Americans to equal or surpass the recent dramatic globe-skipping feat of a Pan-American Airways Pacific Clipper which, caught in mid-ocean by the Jap attack, came home the long way—31,500 miles—without lights, without ship-to-shore radio or landing signals.

These navigation students will fly all right, though not as pilots. Experts call them the "brains behind the bombers." They tell the pilot of a flying dreadnaught how to reach an objective and get home safely. They decide a bomber's course, speed, and altitude of flight.

Kelly Field cadets spend four hours in ground classrooms for every hour in the air, learning the theory. But when they do take to the air there is intensive training under actual flying conditions and objectives. There are usually three students in each plane plus the pilot and instructor.

How to Chart Space

Here is how Kelly Field teaches men to chart space, adding one step at a time:

1. By pilotage—visual navigation using ground landmarks only.
2. By dead reckoning—mathematical navigation. Here students take wind direction, airspeed, compass headings, trigonometry and slide rules, use equations to figure where they're going by means of graphs and charts.
3. By radio navigation. Cadets receive and identify code signals, learn to stay on the radio beam of the great airlanes, get their bearings by radio compass.
4. Celestial navigation. Most dramatic to the man on the ground, this phase of training uses a modern version of the mariner's sextant to "shoot" sun and stars, and thus figure out position by astronomical data.

The goal of the navigator, of course, is to plot a bomber's course to reach an exact point at an exact time. And though because of the speed of a plane there must be some slight leeway, a good navigator comes within a radius of visibility. This means, for example, picking out a pin-point of land in 3,000 square miles of ocean, and reaching it.

It sounds almost like the work of a superman, but actually, says Lieut. Col. George B. Dany, director of the school, any intelligent, alert and stable boy can do it. He doesn't even have to be a college graduate. Of course, those with mathematical and engineering experience or background have an inside track.

Cross Section

Seeking the typical airman who will guide tomorrow's sky giants to war objectives, Kelly Field's navigation school checked on six prize-winning students, and found their man had:

Lived in Florida, New York, California, Delaware, Colorado and Pennsylvania.

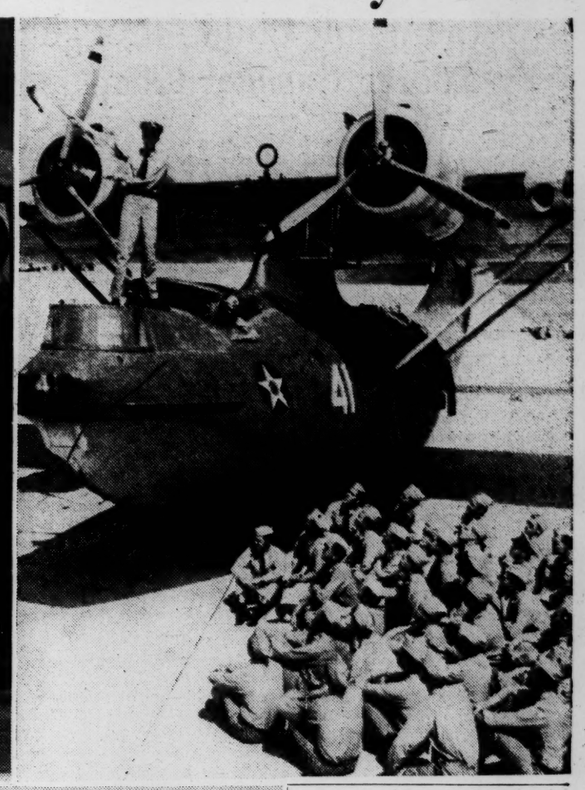
Graduated from college, quit after two years, never gone beyond high school.

Been a salesman, office manager, glass factory official, accountant, teacher and real estate broker.

Starred in baseball, basketball, swimming, soccer and no sports at all.

Flown an Army training plane and never been off the ground.

Pleased to discover their "typical" navigator was just a cross section of America, Air Corps officials found all prize winners had two things in common—brains and capacity for hard work.



Associated Press; U. S. Army

Texas—Where the Army and Navy Train Fliers

Army fliers (upper left), having completed a primary training program, take a four-month advanced course at Kelly Field, at San Antonio. Navy fliers at the "University of the Air," the U. S. Naval Training Station at Corpus Christi, attend an outdoor classroom (upper right) on the beach. Here cadets are being drilled by an expert in semaphore, who stands atop the bow of a PBY patrol bomber. On completion of the nine-month course at Corpus Christi the cadets are graduated and this calls for a dunking "ceremony" (lower picture) as the cadets become ensigns.

Aviation Cadet Goes Long Way

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas — Marching companies of leather-jacketed student fliers, enlisted men, "backbone of the Navy," are working at a thousand different jobs at the United States Naval Air Station here—in the squadrons, in shops, in administration offices, in the bakeries, in mess halls, and in other departments and activities scattered over the station and its four outlying fields.

The mission of this station—"The University of the Air"—is to train aviation cadets ordered here by the Navy Department. The training of an aviation cadet, from the day he checks in from an aviation "E" base until the day he checks out as an officer, is a long and expensive process.

The training syllabus of a cadet cannot be told in the interests of military security. But the fledgling has seen and done much and come a very long way by the time that great day arrives when the wings of a Navy pilot are pinned on him.

Fresh from some elimination base, he plunges into indoctrinational duties of a cadet, spends many long and hard hours in ground schools, and gradually works up from little yellow training planes until he is flying all the "hot stuff" there is—from fighters and dive bombers to big "P," or patrol flying boats.

He is taught the mysteries of many things, from navigation and directional finders, to high-powered engines, radios, gunnery, and aerology. He must develop cat's eyes for flying at night.

Even after he has mastered all the intricacies of different planes and what constitutes them, he is not necessarily finished. A commissioned officer, he may then go into advanced work or he may instruct cadets a while.

The student at the "University of the Air" has somewhat similar diversions as are found at other institutions of learning. Facilities for almost every type of sport are available. Swimming, tennis, bowling and baseball are a few of the more popular sports. Social events featuring Sunday afternoon tea dances are becoming increasingly regular. But these social functions, while they play the very important role of keeping the cadet relaxed and mentally alert, are not allowed to interfere with the all-important task of preparing these cadets for their imminent duties.

The length of time it takes for John Smith to emerge from "The University" as Ensign John Smith, Aviator, U. S. N. R., may be said to be as short as the rigors of future combat will allow—but no boy has ever been or will ever be "rushed" through the course of study.

Last year the vast acres of the Naval Air Station were visualized as the eventual campus of an oversized university, a school in which thousands of young men would be schooled in the new art of war. . . . This year the college men are here by the thousands but the college atmosphere is missing. This year it's a military establishment, teaching the essential skill of aerial warfare. They are training now, not against the eventuality of some day having to go to war, but in preparation for the day when they will see action in the patrol squadrons, the fighters, the dive bombers, torpedo bombers, in observation and scouting planes of the fleet.

Navy Defers Battleships for Air Power

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Two members of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee said today that Navy officials had decided to defer all plans for huge new battleships in order to concentrate upon expanding fighting power in the air.

Senators Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana and Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine in separate interviews said that top ranking Admirals had informed them that no new battleships would be started and that plans for cruisers now underway were being converted so that there would be completed as aircraft carriers.

"The Navy finally has decided it must have more air power to protect our present fleet," Senator Ellender said. "Some of the cruisers being converted were pretty well along."

Senator Brewster said that the new decision would mean abandonment for the present of Navy plans for constructing five huge superbattleships of 60,000 tons each "that were to have been the largest things afloat."

He added that naval authorities had been working on the plans for the huge battleships—larger than any previously built — for more than a year and probably had learned that "some of our enemies had abandoned plans for similar huge battleships."

The Maine Senator said that the new decision would not interfere with completion and commissioning of several battleships that would be launched within the next few months.

"I believe this involves a turning point in naval concepts of battleships that has been debated since 1938 and before," Senator Brewster said. "Within the last few months the Admirals have been getting more and more concerned."

Senator Ellender said he believed that loss of the huge British battleships Repulse and Prince of Wales, victims of Axis aircraft, was the turning point in the old argument about relative power of air and surface vessels in sea battles. He said recent results at Midway and Coral Islands had confirmed this.

Senator Brewster said that the new Navy authorization program for $8,300,000,000 on which the House Naval Affairs Committee was starting hearings "does not include any new tonnage for battleships."

Berlin Warns Argentina on Blockade

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 16 (AP)—Germany has officially informed the Argentine Government that all vessels entering the newly determined North American blockade zone after June 26 would do so at their own risk.

At the same time, the Argentine press called upon the Foreign Office to demand that Germany clarify the situation further, pointing out that Argentina still maintains relations with Germany and the Berlin decision would cause its merchant fleet to lose the "relative immunity" enjoyed up to now.

The newspaper Noticias Graficas said maritime officials believed Germany had no intention of preventing Argentine ships from carrying products to the United States but merely sought to avoid responsibility for "occurrences such as the torpedoing of the Argentine tanker Victoria."

Noticias Graficas added that Argentine merchantment would continue trips to North America but probably would go to New Orleans pending assurances from Germany that "the fate of the fleet and the lives of the crews would not be endangered."

[The new blockade line as announced June 13 runs in part down the United States coast to Key West and thence to the West Indies. However, submarines already have attacked shipping in the Gulf of Mexico, even though the Nazi announcement indicates that it would be out of the zone.]

Argentine Navy Pushes 'War Plan'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Development of Argentine naval power strictly in accordance with a secret "war plan" is outlined in a bill prepared by Navy Minister Rear Admiral Mario Finacti for Congress.

He made this announcement in his annual report for the legislature, which will also be asked to pass supplementary laws for renewal of equipment, maintenance of stocks of supplies and establishment of a definite statute for personnel.

Argentina's "war plan"—or "plan of war," to be more correct—remains a service secret, naturally, but everybody knows that the supreme problem is to get ships and planes and guns.

The supplies outlook appeared desperate when arms buying had to be suspended and the mission to the United States returned home. Dr. Ramon S. Castillo, the Acting President, surprised most Argentines and foreigners, therefore, when he disclosed negotiations were still pending.

Admiral Fincati called the attention of Congress to the lack of an organic law providing for the automatic renewal of equipment. He said that the present situation of improved solutions could not continue. Its deficiencies had been exposed by the present international situation, he pointed out.

Will Rogers, Jr. in Race

LOS ANGELES, June 16 (AP)—Will Rogers, Jr., son of the late cowboy-comedian, has entered the race for the 16th California Congressional district on the Democratic ticket. He will be opposed by the incumbent, Leland M. Ford.

Pilot Sacrificed Self To Save 200 in Hangar

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16 (AP)—Army pilots at Mills Field said today that Lieut. James H. Mitchell of Cleveland, Ohio, chose to sacrifice himself in preference to death or injuries for 200 others.

Lieutenant Mitchell, they said, crashed his fighter plane yesterday to avoid hitting 200 men in a hangar. As it was, the plane hit a side of the big building, killed Lieutenant Mitchell and an enlisted man on the ground and set fire to the hangar.

Pilots who saw the crash said the flier banked the plane in such a way that the left wing touched the ground and changed his course. They theorized that he could have flown straight through the open doors into the hangar—and struck the 200 men.

British Name Mitchell As Governor of Fiji

LONDON, June 16 (AP) — The Colonial Office yesterday named Maj. Gen. Sir Phillip E. Mitchell Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. He succeeds Sir Harry Luke.

The General is a former Governor of the Uganda and has been chief political officer to the Commander in Chief of the Middle East since January, 1941.

Stronger Ties With Chile Are Sought by Japanese

TOKYO, From Japanese radiocasts. June 16 (AP)—Premier Hideki Tojo of Japan, "praying that Chile will not be made to suffer the ravages of war," told a group of Chilean newspapermen today that he hoped the already friendly relations between the two countries will be strengthened in the future. The correspondents are soon to leave for home.

Kelly—Where Plane Is a 'Sight'

Wide World-Associated Press

Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas

Fantastic though it sounds, the biggest event at Kelly Field's pilot replacement center is the flight of an airplane overhead.

Men freshly called into the Air Corps tilt their heads and squint up at the flying ship with all the interest and excitement of a young boy.

For those men seldom see an airplane! It is a rare occasion when one roars over the parade ground, and, chances are, it's against Army regulations.

Pilots are not permitted to fly over the center unless, as they come in to land at Kelly, wind direction forces them to.

Occasionally, however, an Army pilot will zoom down within 50 feet of the ground, so the eager cadets, itching to get their hands on the controls of a plane, may get a good look at the ship.

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, June 16, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Rounding Out the Education Of the Whole Child Through Adding Summer Camp

By Haydn S. Pearson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many educators feel that summer camping is America's most important original contribution to the nation's educational system. Certain it is that summer camping is making a great and unique contribution to our educational system. For it is a statement of fact and one for parents to consider that the summer camp offers boys and girls an educational value different from that gained during the regular school year.

Articles published from time to time on this page have described the social values of camping and the advantages they offer in an organized program of outdoor living. It may be interesting to consider here a few of other advantages of camping as a school administrator, who has also had camp experience, sees them.

First of all, as a parent, do you know that summer in a good camp markedly helps improve the powers of observation and concentration for your boy or girl? Teachers know that children who can concentrate and observe bring home the A's and B's on report cards. Not that report cards are very important! But the power of observation and the ability to focus one's thinking are two of life's important attributes. Camp life is built around the interests of youth, and since one of the fundamental laws of learning is interest, the camp program stimulates observation and concentration.

Get Down To Business

The experience of a ten-year-old boy is typical of many. Bobby was in my class at school. He was a real boy, happy, careless, and casual. Baseball, football, and the funnies were much more vital to him than reading, arithmetic, and spelling! He was also in my cabin at camp. The first few times he made his bed, the results were just what one would expect! Then the discipline began to tighten. The loss of a few privileges made Bobby neat and careful; in two or three weeks this problem was finished.

He began to take a special interest in shop work. The shop teacher had the boys do their own figuring on sizes, costs, etc. Bobby would sit scowling intently at his figures. Did he, or didn't he, have money enough to make the wooden locker he wanted for his room at home! One could almost see him grow in powers of concentration. In eight weeks, one almost felt greater gains educationally, had been made than in the previous year's schooling.

One realizes that the total gain cannot be ascribed to camp; but after seeing cases similar to this repeated many times, the evidence is definitely in favor of a summer camp experience to help develop these powers. The nature study program in camps is an excellent means of training boys and girls in observation and concentration. And on a rainy day, to see dozens of youngsters reading wholesome, good books, totally oblivious to what is going on around them, is a sight which encourages teacher-counselors.

A second major educational result of camping is the opportunity it offers young people to follow lines of their own interest. It requires a long period, and patience on the part of adults, to find those particular areas in which a young person's ability and interest lie. Boys and girls headed for college, a business school, art school, follow a pattern in regular school work. In public and private schools we do all we can to foster special interests, but there are boundaries of time and expense.

Developing Interests

In camp we have a different situation. If art, music, shop, dramatics, or nature study is a field which has great appeal (though it may be only the appeal of the moment) a young person, under good leadership, has the opportunity to go ahead and use time in that field. Experienced camp leaders have seen this work out year after year. At seven years of age, nature study is Johnny's and Mary's hobby; two years later it is shop work. At twelve, Mary has decided to become a chemist! At fourteen, Mary believes music is her career, but Johnny has decided aviation is his field.

From an educator's viewpoint, the essential fact is that young people be given time and leadership while passing through these wholesome, normal phases. Youth has to try out its abilities and interests. A summer camp gives the young people this chance.

The third major point as the writer sees it from the educational angle is that good camps help boys and girls to learn to solve their own problems. The writer is no longer connected in any way with a camp, financially or otherwise, so he can say that camp literature in his opinion does not stress this point sufficiently.

Self-reliance and initiative are two fundamental traits for young people to develop in learning how to live. Some of us feel that as our nation as a whole has changed from a rural one to a people nearly 75 per cent urban, many opportunities which were common to youth in the development of these traits have disappeared. Other opportunities are available, and both schools and homes are learning to utilize them. Nevertheless, many educators feel we need to reappraise our urban life to develop these abilities more than we have in recent years. Schools, parent-teacher groups, and child organizations are working to achieve this.

To Develop Self-Reliance

Meanwhile, a summer camp experience is one way to teach young people of all ages to develop self-reliance. Good camps, like good schools, are child-centered. A child is not fitted to the program; the program is adapted to the needs of the individual child. The development of self-confidence and initiative is a major aim with all good camps.

These qualities are developed in various ways. Boys and girls do part of the essential work of camp; they plan and follow through their projects while the counselors keep in the background. Shy and diffident youngsters are gently encouraged, step by step, to take part in activities. Counselors discover a child's interests and strengths and use these as stepping stones to further development. Small group games and activities are devices which help develop confidence.

And in this respect good camps are not a bustling scene of activity at all times. There are periods for quiet rest and relaxation. Young people, as adults, can gain in self-reliance through periods of quiet which teach one to live and think deeply. The quiet periods in camping are often a new experience for many boys and girls and an experience from which they benefit greatly. It is a technique of living which adults are just beginning to appreciate and a powerful lever to help develop an individual's confidence in himself.

These then are specific, major educational results of summer camping for youth: it helps develop the powers of observation and concentration; it offers boys and girls a chance to develop their own interests; it encourages self-confidence. These are intangible but vital parts of education. In the words of Dr. Ross L. Allen of the American Camping Association:

"The camp complements the school rather than duplicating it. The new experiences in camp tend to round out the education of the whole child."

Those of us who work with children hope the time is not far distant when summer camping will be part of the heritage of every boy and girl.

Typical American Outdoor Girls Enjoying Camp Together

The vacation camp is one of the great contributions America has made to education. The well organized camp, where boys or girls spend their summer in good companionship under the able guidance of trained counselors, should be thought of as integral with other forms of education. Available at such a camp is work in interpretative dancing, in dramatics, in speech, in music, as well as handcraft work and, if needed, special tutoring in academic subjects. Added are the specialties of the various camps: as music camps, camps featuring sailing, horseback riding, the theater, and other fields of interest. The larger camps are usually divided into age groups, also, as is the one whose members are shown here. Waukeela, in its 21st year, in the heart of the White Mountains near Conway, N. H., has girls from 6 to 18, in senior, junior, and midget groups. It also gives serious counselor training.

Greetings and a Request From a Member at Camp

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bermuda

Dear Chairman:

Greetings from Bermuda—once a "motorless paradise" for American tourists, and now a key point in Anglo-American defense. I don't recall ever seeing a letter from Bermuda in this column, so perhaps you'd like to hear something about it. I've been here about four weeks as a member of His Majesty's armed forces. Though army life here is a sharp contrast for one who has spent the past three years working in Boston and New York, yet it has many very pleasant aspects.

When I first arrived, I was surprised to find how small a place Bermuda is. Its area is 18 square miles—less than that of Manhattan Island. About 20 miles from end to end, and rather less than a mile wide. Picture such a tiny place out here in the Atlantic, 600 miles from the nearest land which is the United States, and you will realize some of the wartime problems of the Anglo-American community here. Even before the war, Bermuda was the most thickly populated country in the world. And now, with the Censorship headquarters and American and British bases, this is doubly so. Apart from farm produce, almost every necessity has to be imported; rainwater provides the only water supply, and a characteristic aspect of the island is the white lime-treated roof on every house, used for catching the rainwater. The roads, cut from the coral, are a dazzling white in the sunshine. The sea hereabouts has a wonderful clear blue color.

Despite Bermuda's small size, transportation here has its problems. Private automobiles have never been permitted on the island, and bicycles are the universal and most satisfactory means of getting from place to place. But for a recent arrival like myself, it's just about impossible to procure one. Of course, some residents have a horse and buggy—but this introduces many of the problems of an automobile. There is a "train" too, which runs from one end of the island to the other. This is a temperamental, gasoline-driven contrivance, which ambles along at a leisurely gait, and covers 12 miles in just over an hour.

I'm stationed at one end of the island, not far from the historic town of St. George's, founded in 1609, the ancient capital of Bermuda.

Perhaps it's not generally known (anyway, I never knew it before coming down here) that Bermuda was the locale for Shakespeare's "The Tempest." Prospero's Cave is one of the tourist attractions of the island.

Wartime is bringing many great changes to Bermuda, and it's unlikely (I think) that things will ever be the same here as they were in the days of peace. But Bermuda still is, and always will be, a lovely and pleasant place. Here one sees a meeting point of English, American and Colonial—a fusing of viewpoints that can, and let's all hope will, in the near future, bring us all into closer and closer co-operation and understanding.

Finally, may I voice the plea of every man in the armed forces: please write to us as often as you can. Tell us how things are on the home front. Let us have news of our friends and families, and help us to keep in touch with the life we've left behind us for the duration. Thank you. (Mr.) D. A.

Mr. D. A. is known to numbers of you, both personally and through Round Table letters. A British subject, he has many friends in London and now in the British forces overseas, many of them Round Tablers. He has also made many friends in the United States during a fruitful stay in America. We count him one of our strongest Round Table boosters and a great worker for Anglo-American understanding.

Cheerio . . . **Chairman**

A Tuesday Column

Religion Proved Not 'Off-Campus'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Religion is no longer an "off the campus" subject for universities and colleges in the United States. A research study completed by Edward W. Blakeman, counselor in religious education at the University of Michigan, shows that there are 1,051 persons on the pay rolls of 726 universities and colleges who are in charge of religious matters. This is in contrast to the popular belief that the institutions of higher learning leave religion entirely in the hands of various religious agencies which operate off the campus.

Material for the study was obtained from questionnaires sent to the 726 universities and colleges listed by the American Council on Education. Replies were obtained from all of the questionnaires, and this 100 per cent response is cited as an indication that "institutions of higher learning, regardless of educational purpose or foundation, are definitely interested in the spiritual aspirations of their students." Five hundred and eighty-six of the universities and colleges reported courses of study in religion.

"On the Campus" functions of the universities and colleges which deal with religion can be divided into administration, correlation, and instruction. Administrative officials are concerned with problems of supervision, personnel, budget matters, and the technical relation of religion to other education. Correlation of the religious program within the Universities and colleges with the "off the campus" work of churches and other agencies is given attention.

The technical difficulty created by the separation of Church and State offers the biggest problem, since the administration must be kept strictly non-sectarian.

Under a degree program, Universities have grouped 54 courses so as to permit students desiring to do so to concentrate on religion and ethics during their last two years of undergraduate study.

Foreign Language Study

In order to ascertain the trend in the study of modern foreign languages throughout the United States at various academic levels during the past few years, the Institute of International Education sent out a questionnaire to a number of colleges, unversities, preparatory schools, and state educational administrators. The results of the survey are briefly as follows:

Table showing foreign language enrollments in 50 representative colleges and universities.

	1938-1939	1939-1940	1941-1942
French	22,962	22,742	16 025
German	16,657	15,260	13,166
Italian	1,266	1,350	852
Spanish	9,921	10,174	17,545

In the case of French, although 20 institutions reported a slight increase for 1939-40 over the previous year, enrollments for the present academic year have fallen off sharply in every one of the 50 institutions. Replies from the 50 colleges and universities showed a decline in German enrollments in 1939-40 compared with the previous year in all but 15 institutions, and a further decrease for the present academic year, when only three colleges reported larger enrollments in German. Technical schools requiring German in certain curricula are not included in the survey.

According to a survey published in Crofts Modern Language News for November, 1941, reports from 526 colleges and universities last fall showed a decrease of 23.5 per cent in French enrollments compared with the fall of 1940, in addition to a 15.5 per cent decline the previous year. Decreases in German study were 3.3 per cent in the fall of 1940, and an additional 11 per cent decline last fall. No data were secured by Crofts & Co. before the fall of 1939.

The state educational authorities reported a similar falling off in French and German enrollments. In the New York City schools, German study declined as much as 35 per cent in the five years after Hitler's advent to power. Several states offer no courses in German or in only two or three schools.

With but a single exception, the 50 colleges reported large gains in Spanish enrollments since 1938. More than half the 25 preparatory schools canvassed have introduced the study of Spanish during the past two years, and only five of these do not offer any Spanish at the present time. State officials in general reported a large increase in enrollments in Spanish classes in schools where it was offered, and that in other schools the introduction of Spanish was being considered. One commissioner of education reported that Spanish enrollments in the schools of his state had increased to such an extent that there was a lack of competent teachers. He urged that school systems provide courses in English on Latin American civilization, culture, and history for students interested in South America rather than increasing the number of students studying the Spanish language, until a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers of Spanish could be secured.

Although there are still a comparatively small number of colleges and universities in this country offering courses in Portuguese, the number has increased from less than a dozen two years ago to approximately 50 at the present time.

News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

Through the Editor's Window

British Education and American Schools

By Mallicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a present-day world dramatic with great events and movements, a silent revolution is taking place in Great Britain almost unknown to many Americans, although freighted with challenge and inspiration. British education, which in our time has consistently studied and attacked its problems, has not only refused to let unprecedented war demands stifle its efforts at self-criticism and development, but has also made these days actually momentous with practical educational discussion, flexibility, and achievement.

Unfortunately, most Americans know so little about British education that the changes proposed in a recently publicized reconstruction program may be almost meaningless to them. (For highlights see Education Page of Tuesday, June 9, "Postwar British Education Expected to Forge Ahead With Vision," by W. W. Hill.) Prof. I. L. Kandel of Teachers College, Columbia, writing of some of these changes, says in the May 30 issue of "School and Society": "The story of the development of English education since the beginning of the century is as fascinating as any that can be found in the world."

* * *

As we owe it to our British ally and to ourselves to know more about the progress of man in his search for democratic expression, as recorded in British history (the study of English history in this enlightened way, in fact in almost any way, is almost entirely neglected in American schools); so we owe it to Great Britain and to ourselves to know more about British education. If we did, we would not give voice to sweeping opinion that British education is undemocratic, nor could we go on thinking, as some Americans seem to do, that all British education is in the so-called Public Schools like Eton and Harrow, and in the universities, Oxford and Cambridge.

For one thing, it is good to know that numerous groups high and low, lay and professional, including governing bodies of churches, are devoting attention to a study of postwar educational reconstruction. In America how many lay groups are even following, let alone participating in the study made by, say, the National Education Association or other professional educators' organizations?

We need to know also, that during the war, notable efforts have been made in Britain to bring home the fact that teaching is an essential occupation. The pull of teachers into defense industries now going on in the United States, has not been allowed to such an extent in Great Britain. Even with the drafting of women, British women who will train for teaching are encouraged to do so, and expected not to take other war positions. In this writer's opinion, all American teachers, men as well as women, should be deferred by draft boards either permanently or until proper substitute teachers are found.

* * *

To be sure, British teachers, according to Professor Kandel, were the last to receive recognition for the immense burden of social or war service they willingly assumed in addition to their educational duties (a familiar pattern in America); but during the past year they have been granted war allowances, the lower salaried groups getting the larger proportional increases.

While American educators have been alarmed (and with good cause, as events have proved) at possible cuts in public income assigned to education, Great Britain in 1941 increased her amount over that of 1940, and her estimates for 1942 are increased further. Professor Kandel adds that an important lesson American educators can learn from Britain is the principle of adjusting the relations between central and local authorities, "a lesson which would provide much needed guidance at a time when the activities of the federal government in education are expanding."

Camp schools are a modern educational development in Britain that Americans should be watching. We need to know about them. The American camp movement has developed from the private camp and the fresh-air camp. Britain's developed from the rural school, the evacuated school, and the strong British youth organizations. We should each be learning from the other if we are to guide these two movements into full unfoldment.

To sum up: We two great English-speaking peoples need to know more about each others' educational patterns and ideals. American educators working hard to achieve nursery schools and kindergartens in the public school systems and faced in many places with the closing of these important foundation grades for the duration, need to know that Britain is working to make the nursery school the required first unit for every British child. Many of the private schools in America would gain through knowing more about the public service of the so-called "Public" schools of Britain, and their earmarks of democratic living so often unknown to their critics. Britain, on the other hand, might save itself some time if it knew more about the results of efforts and experiments in America. Happily she is already making some study of America's higher technical institutes.

* * *

We need each other in the field of education. Our differences are stimulating. Our ideals of growth are remarkably similar. I myself have gained great inspiration from some of the statements of aims in British educational documents and programs. Take this one from a publication of the British Board of Education. It defines in this simple but remarkably complete way the function of the school: "To provide the kind of environment which is best suited to individual and social development." This concise measuring stick would help us in building a curriculum, but would, I fear, rule out some of our American classrooms.

A Tuesday Column

Ottawa to Have New College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, Can.

A new college, to be known as Carleton College, will be started here in September to give evening instruction to many young men and women who have joined the government departments during the war and who have had their education interrupted. The college will give courses in arts, science and commerce, which will be recognized by the universities of the country if later on the students want to attend these institutions for degrees. The scope of instruction in the college will be approximately the equivalent of the first two years' study at a university.

* * *

This is not a federal government enterprise. It is the result of the foresight of a committee of public-spirited citizens of the capital who sensed the need of the college, and after a careful survey formed an organization to be known as The Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning which will establish and administer the new seat of learning. Plenty of fully qualified instructors are available, and adequate funds are assured. Class rooms will be provided by the board of the Collegiate Institute of Ottawa and the students will have unrestricted access to libraries, Dominion Archives, National Museum, Art Gallery and Dominion Observatory.

* * *

In addition to the establishment of the non-sectarian college of higher learning, the aims of the new Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning, which is sponsored by a very large number of leading citizens, include the organization of an Institute of Public Administration and the promotion of "the intellectual, social, moral and physical welfare of its students, graduates, teaching staff and others interested in the association, and of the community in which it operates."

Engineers Needed

"If you 'have what it takes' to study engineering successfully, it is your patriotic duty to consider seriously going to an engineering school as soon as you can, and training to fight on the production front. I sincerely believe that you can do the country more good by studying engineering—particularly if you can very soon begin to put what you are learning actively at work in a war industry—provided you 'have what it takes.'"

PRESIDENT HARVEY N. DAVIS,
of Stevens Institute of Technology

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See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
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Today's Woman

Jelly-Making Can Also Be Jolly

With the jelly-making season here, husbands as well as wives may find themselves inspired to try their hand. Although sugar rationing must be taken into account, there is still chance for both Christophers and Jeannettes to make culinary history such as is recorded in the following play-by-play accounts of Christopher's last season's exploits.

By Christopher Cole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the story of a man's discovery of the true art of jelly-making.

Emily had come down from Massachusetts to visit, and she was out in the garden the morning after she arrived. "Oh, you have a quince on the Japanese quince," she remarked. "They make very good jelly. I'll cook it up before I go home." But she didn't do it—and the yellowing quince was still holding its own in mid-October.

So, with no more of an inspiration than that, I came home one afternoon, pulled the quince, and decided to make jelly. I took a sly peek into what every good housewife keeps in the left-hand drawer of the pantry closet. It was simple enough—by using four quinces, eight or nine apples, sugar cup for cup, plus kettle, spoon, stove, and a little time, the answer would be jelly!

Having childlike faith in recipe books and simple arithmetic, I reduced the quantities to one-fourth—to fit the case of a solitary quince. The recipe was correct—the proof was two small glasses of the first jelly I ever thought of making!

Pushed on by Praise

With only two glasses of it, the family felt safe in praising it—but their praise acted as an incentive. Every time we saw quinces, crab apples, and grapes for sale, I had a fresh urge. In the fleeting weeks of the fresh-fruit season I managed to obtain six separate quantities of quinces and crab apples.

In the preparation of the fruit and the cooking of it, nothing reached the kettle that was not county-fair quality. The fruit was all cut fairly fine to make for thorough cooking; it was boiled till it was boiled; it was carefully strained by the let-it-drip process. At first, I thought I had to stand guard over the boiling pulp, but I soon learned that this was a waste of time.

In general I yes-ma'amed the recipe writers, but in some particulars I sort of "sensed out" what to do. In the boiling, I favored the lid-on method: the juice kicked up better. For pouring, I set the glasses half an inch deep in hot water in a dishpan, and just poured them full without a murmur.

In the first two boilings, I guessed at quantities—and time. After that, I paid a little more attention to what the receipe said! Once, the liquid didn't jell; even a reboiling didn't help, but the third try was OK. My experiment with the grapes was all right except that I put too many grapes in: a dozen or so to the quart of juice would have been better.

Irksome Exactness

When I thought of writing my adventure in jelly-making, to suggest it as a form of relaxation for tired businessmen, I had reached the fourth jellying excursion. Thereafter, I kept the cost record more exact; I gave heed to quantities, and included proper timing, for Jeannette insisted that gas consumed had to be taken into account in figuring cost per glass. Well, the fourth jelly-making party yielded 20 glasses of superior jelly at a cost of 7.8 cents per glass, including cost of 12 shapely glass containers at Woolworth's.

My experience with the cranberry-colored quince produced 10 glasses, four extra large size, at a total cost of 68 cents, figured as follows:

14 small quinces	.10
6 still-green apples	free
½ pound cranberries	.07
3½ pounds sugar	.21
6 additional glasses	.20
gas heat	.10

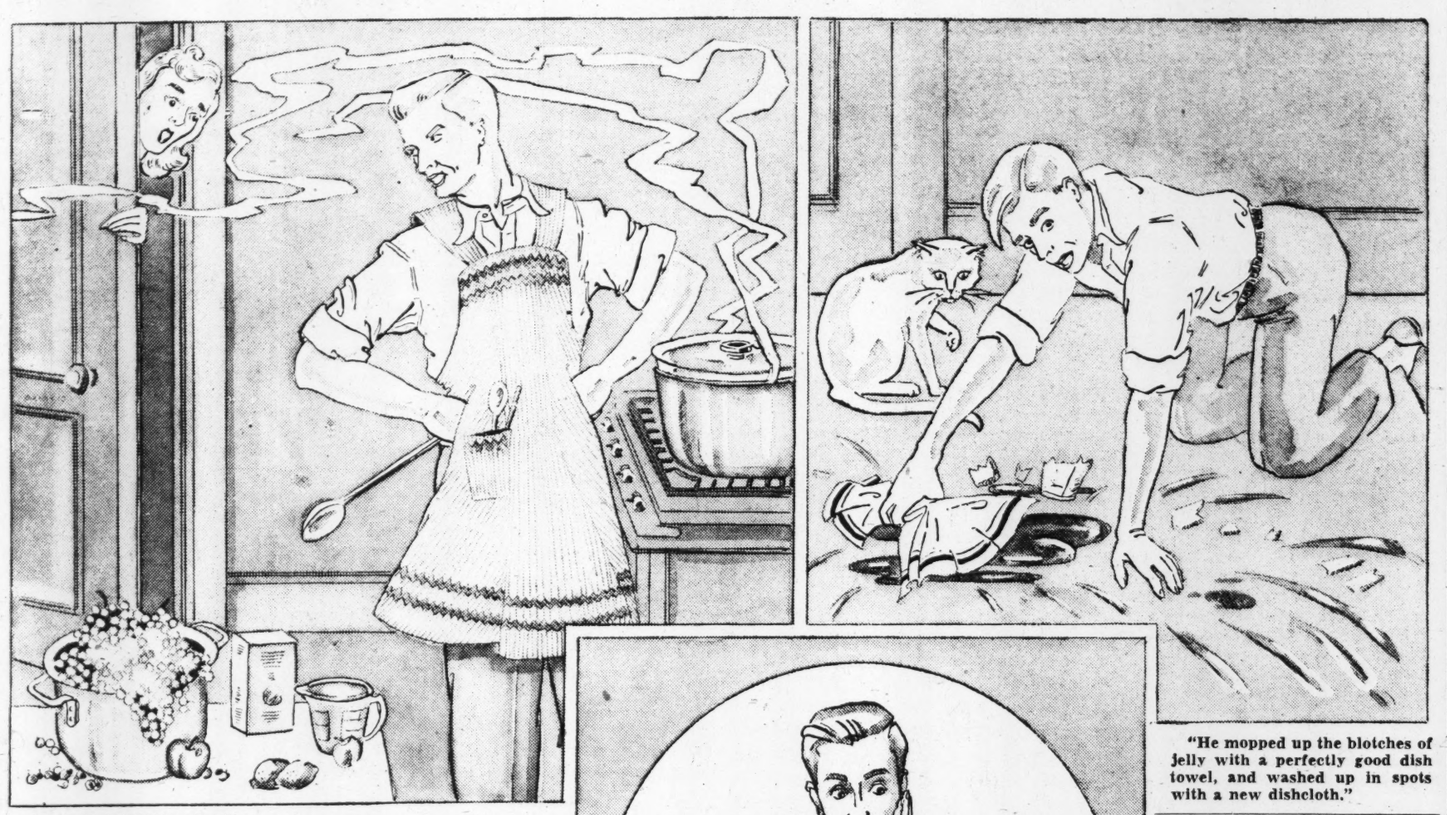
That's 6.8 cents a glass for jelly far superior to ordinary store jelly that would cost three to four times as much. And it was jelly made by an artist!

It seems important, from the standpoint of helping helpless housewives, that a few economic and philosophical observations be made. For instance, the free apples were the last windfalls from our own trees, that otherwise would have lain on the ground to rot. Furthermore, the boiling period, by the time of the next to the last experience, did not require me to nurse the kettle every minute, so I took down the sun-porch screens and put in the glass windows while the juice simmered.

Somewhere in the several recipes I had scanned, I read that crab-apple mash might be reboiled for more juice, to make more jelly. So I experimented with quince, tossing in two apples for good measure. Result: as much juice as before, just as "gummy," just as flavorous. Perhaps too I should mention the fact, to keep the record straight, that for the fifth making I put the mash in the jelly bag in the late afternoon. It seemed to have dripped its maximum long about midnight, so I decided to go on with the work, ending up in a blaze of morning glory about two o'clock, roughly.

In the way of confidential information, it is wise, in the interest of scientific concentration, to keep one's wife out of the kitchen; she needs the rest.

Part of the fun of a man's jelly-making is to give trial glasses to friends—to surprise them with the fact that it is not one's wife's making. At first, I was rather modest about it—in case the friends didn't like the jelly. When I found out how much they liked it, I gave it away with an exuberant sense of pride.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"When the king was in the kitchen, no one else dared to enter during jelly-boiling time. He'd see the door open a trifle, and he'd shout: 'Don't come in here!'"

"He mopped up the blotches of jelly with a perfectly good dish towel, and washed up in spots with a new dishcloth."

"Having childlike faith in recipe books and simple arithmetic, I reduced the quantities to one fourth—to fit the case of a solitary quince."

I, the Wife, Add the Postscript

By Jeannette Cole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was quite an accomplishment, I admit, for Christopher to take to jelly-making. I am pleased to testify to the superior quality of the jelly—varying somewhat in consistency, but excellent in flavor. Varying in color, too, for Christopher strove for color.

What I really feel should be edited is his story of the jelly-making: he showed careless neglect of several not unimportant facts. Inconsequential, perhaps, from a man's viewpoint. Maybe I should put it this way: Christopher makes better quince and crab-apple jelly than he writes about it. He puts everything into the jelly, even cranberries or pomegranate seeds for color effects, but in his writing he doesn't put in everything. For instance, he forgot to mention what I found out by accident—that a hot glass of jelly slid through his fingers one night, and landed on the kitchen floor!

The Way a Man Would

I don't have to go into details; but if I had smeared up the kitchen floor, and Christopher had tracked through the stickiness, what he would have said wouldn't have been in his story either. I grant, he cleaned it up! Yes, he did! In the way a man would: he picked up the broken glass within easy reach, mopped up the blotches of jelly with a perfectly good dish towel, and washed up in spots with a new dishcloth.

Unfortunately, the jelly had spattered far and wide. When I remonstrated, remarking about having to tread the sticky floor, what do you guess he said?

"Well, what would you expect me to do with a glass of red hot jelly all slippery on the outside, and no place to set it down? I couldn't put it in my pocket, could I?"

Isn't that just like a man!

When Judyannis got to cleaning up the mess, she said to me: "It done look laike Mister Cris'opher had some mishap wif de jelly."

Then there's the question of household economics—cost of materials. Christopher forgot that the wax to seal the glasses and the special covering and the labels cost money. No, not much, but they do cost something. When I budget running expenses, I include every penny I spend. But the man: all he said was, "Oh, yes, but they didn't amount to anything." My accounts show an outgo of 30 cents for wax, and an equal sum for covers and labels.

Now It's Rationed, Too!

Three times he dipped into my granulated sugar bin. "For just a little; I didn't have quite enough," he carefully explained. But I do not get sugar for nothing.

One other thing that at least might have been hinted at—I note Christopher makes slight mention of it. When the king was in the kitchen, no one else dared to enter during jelly-boiling time. He'd see the door open a trifle, and he'd shout: "Don't come in here!"

Once, I had a cake in the oven; I just had to tend to it. But that was the one and only time I ventured in. Thereafter I saw to it that the king could have the kitchen all to himself. And he needed it—I took a peek at him one night as he trotted back and forth, from the dripping jelly bag to the stove with two kettles simmering or boiling; over to the table, to the sink, to the cupboard. He behaved as though he were under orders to keep stepping. (I couldn't help wishing I had seen him in action the night he picked up the hot glass of jelly!)

One more thing he omitted—the recipe he invented for making some sort of quince marmalade out of dried-out pulp. He didn't tell me about it, but I found later the rind of half a grapefruit, a squeezed-out orange rind, an opened box of raisins, a package of gelatin, and a shaker of cinnamon, all on the kitchen table. To me, these were Agatha Christie signs.

It may seem amusing to know the odd hours Christopher chose for jelly-making. He was once a morning newspaper man, and never has given up the habit of writing late at night. He followed the same time schedule in the pursuit of art. Once, he put the cooked pulp into the dripbag at dinner time; we were out till after midnight; I came home to go to bed, but Christopher traipsed into the kitchen. Even before I fell asleep, my sensitive nostrils caught the heavy aroma of stewing quinces. It was three o'clock when he landed in bed—but I will say he always cleaned up; he washed kettles, plates, dishes, bowls, spoons, whatever he used.

In All Fairness

Two things I must say in tribute; he produced 77 glasses of jelly we wouldn't have had, mighty good jelly, just as good as any I used to make. All the family and our friends say so. Also, he did prove, by his figures, that he made jelly for much less than the same quantity would have cost us; he showed a profit to his own satisfaction of something like 125 per cent, whatever that means. We have given away 40 glasses of jelly so far—which in high finance may be called profit-sharing with friends.

I might add another word in his behalf: Christopher surprised me beyond words, and all our friends, by his jelly-making exploit. You should hear him when I ask him to tighten a screw or paint a chair!

Candidly, and gratefully, I got a lot of fun out of it. And his friends have had a lot of fun with him. Knowing Christopher, I am positive he has reached his full quota of glasses of jelly for life.

It's Home to Boys on Leave

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

What about the boys on leave?

"In camp and at the front they're defenders of the flag, protectors of our shores, guardians of our homes. On leave they're boys away from home—mere lads, many of them, lonely usually, and longing for a touch of home, where they can spin their hats to a hook, drop into a big easy chair and know that when it's time to eat, the eats will be there—and boy! will they be good!"

Mrs. Francis Rogers made this discovery for herself during the last war and decided to do something about it. That valiant "something" became the Soldiers and Sailors Club of New York. With the assistance of friends, imbued with the same deep spirit of service to the men of the Forces, Mrs. Rogers, a steady beneficent force herself, started the Club way back in 1918, a civilian enterprise of the highest standard, and it has been open day and night for these past 23 years without a break. Thousands of Service men have enjoyed its hospitality, left refreshed.

In 1917 Mrs. Rogers and her husband had gone overseas in the Entertainment Service and had spent many months with the boys in France. "I continue, and always shall continue to be grateful for the privilege of this experience," she recalled in her deep, vibrant voice. "As we went from camp to camp, unit to unit, we found these soldiers, sailors, marines, and aviators of ours to be the finest lot of young men we had ever known, and we vowed eternal friendship.

"It was natural," she added, "when we came home for this interest in them to continue. Others felt as I did, and so the Soldiers and Sailors Club was started. And although many refer to me as the founder of the Club, that is not right. It was everybody working together that made it possible."

The men like the Club for its hominess. There's not a rule or a regulation in sight. It's their own to enjoy while they're there. One of the men who had spent some time there wrote Mrs. Rogers: "I don't know how to thank you for all you have done for me, except by being a good soldier. If it's up to me to win the war—this war's won."

It's that kind of spirit the Club puts into the boys. Sometimes it's called morale, sometimes it's hardly noticed, but in the end it's that spirit that won't be downed that does win wars. Always the men are careful that there be no loose talk in the Club, and the motto, "The slip of a lip may sink a ship," is strictly observed.

Situated conveniently at 283 Lexington Avenue, between 36th and 37th Streets, the Club is accessible to both the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations. Fifty cents is charged for a night's lodging in one of the clean, comfortable rooms. On crowded nights—and just to prove how very elastic and homey it can be on occasion—extra cots are set up in the spacious lounges, and when these give out, as they often do in the present emergency, the men use what are known as "flops" on the floors, or take to the sofas and easy chairs.

"We haven't come to slinging hammocks yet," Mrs. Rogers said with a quick warm smile in her fine gray eyes, "but you never can tell what we'll be doing next. Only one thing I hope, we'll be ready."

Peanut Vendor Calls on King And 'Tings' Are Discussed

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—King George II of Greece and the little American business man who is closest to President Roosevelt had a private chat today and the visiting monarch got a report that in "dis country, tings is coming right along."

His Majesty's informant was Steve Vasilakos, the Greek-born vendor who had sold peanuts and popcorn from his small stand beside the White House for 32 years.

Steve is a naturalized citizen now, but he is very proud of the fight the folks in the old country put up against the Axis invaders. After all, as he likes to tell, he has two grown sons back there, one a captain in the Greek army.

So when Steve heard that King George was coming to town for a visit, he got a new Greek flag and put it up alongside the American flag on his stand. Every day he wore a clean white shirt.

Someone told King George about his No. 1 fan. The monarch drove by the stand, but Steve had his back turned to the street and only looked around in time to get a quick glimpse of the King waving to him. Another time Steve wasn't at his stand.

But Steve thought it over, and decided the nice thing to do would be to go call on the King. He went down to the Blair House, historic home where the State Department entertains distinguished visitors.

Right up the front stone steps that have been trod by Lincoln and Lee went Steve. He rang the doorbell and told the doorman who he was. The doorman told the King, and Steve was ushered in.

In the drawing room, handsomely furnished in rare English furniture, the King and the peanut vendor "just discussed tings," Steve related.

Steve wasn't for telling just what "tings" were discussed. "We talked Greek," he said. His deeply tanned face wrinkled into a grin. He had shaved a bit too close. There were several nicks on his chin and cheek.

"Sure, the King is a fine fellow. I like him fine," said Steve. "They say he is 52 years old but he doesn't look 35." No, Steve didn't tell him about his son in the Greek army or his boy on the Athens police force.

"What's de use?" Steve waved his hands. "Nobody knows about anybody in Greece nowadays." He was sad a moment. Then he brightened up. "I just told him tings is coming right along."

Mother Gets Credit For Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Austin, Texas

Opportunity's door swings wide to a vigorous shove today as it did a generation or two ago—the Smiths are convinced of that fact.

Mrs. Roy E. Smith, a Texas schoolteacher at 15, a widowed, penniless genteel mother of seven children at middle-age, is sure of it.

So are her children—all grown now, well-educated, possessed of successful professional careers. Three of the boys are now in aviation service for Uncle Sam, one as a civilian cartographer, the other two as officers.

Until the war came along to juggle many an American's normal pursuits, one of "Minnie's" children was chief of the world's largest airline company, another was an airplane executive, a third was a portrait painter, and the four girls were respectively a dress designer, a radio commentator, a journalist, and a commercial photographer. So you see the Smith children did not follow trails already blazed, but for the most part charted new courses for themselves.

Give Mother the Credit

Their success they attribute to their mother's teachings: co-operation, family loyalty, self-confidence, ingenuity, perseverance.

From the day when Mrs. Smith—"Minnie" to her offspring—found that she must feed seven mouths and herself, the family has functioned as a "co-operative." As each child grew old enough, he got a job, and brought home his earnings to the family pool, administered by "Minnie." Today, though their income is in the upper brackets, and though each is financially independent, "co-operation" is still the family watchword, and a call from any member will bring the others flying.

Mrs. Smith's first earnings came from a magazine agency in Whitney, the little Texas village where the family lived. "C. R."—the one who until a short time ago was president of American Airlines—was a grocery boy, who at times feared "he would never be anything else." With her habitual calm and confidence, "Minnie" assured him "his day would come if he would make himself the best grocery boy in town."

Such indeed he must have been, for after two years the town's banker offered him a job as teller in the bank—because of his "unfailing courtesy and efficiency as a grocer's boy."

Census Official Ever Since

Mrs. Smith's magazine agency soon gave way to the district agency for an encyclopedia and Webster's dictionary. In 1920, rejected as supervisor of the census at Hillsboro because she was a woman, she wrote the chief of the Census Bureau in Washington—and was immediately appointed by wire! She has been a census official ever since.

Each child found his niche in life without parental interference. "I tried to observe them and find out what interested them," Mrs. Smith says, "then tried to make it possible for them to get the training they needed for the job they wanted to do."

They give full credit to their mother for her part in their achievements. They must tell her first of their triumphs, they fly home on the slightest provocation, they try to get her to lead an easy life—but would be very surprised, and a little disappointed, if she yielded.

Cow's War Effort Sabotaged By Subs

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—Cheese stocks piling up in Government hands, as revealed by Department of Agriculture reports, indicated to trade circles today the cow's war effort was being sabotaged from a wholly unexpected quarter—the German submarine.

Bossy is doing her part with record milk production, and large amounts of milk are being turned into cheese, a compact product with high nutritive value, which is comparatively easy to pack and ship abroad.

Torpedoes ripping through oceanic waters, however, are striking at bossy's efforts almost as effectively as if they were speeding over a Wisconsin pasture. Fewer ships mean less space for cheese.

Selectivity concerning what is to be exported in the available shipping space, dairy sources think, is a major factor in record-breaking cold storage cheese holdings.

Dairy men point to cold storage holdings owned by the Agriculture Marketing Administration, Government lend-lease buying agency, in support of their belief. While these stocks are only a minor part of all supplies, they have shown a steady advance in recent months.

Save Your Fat For Glycerine

Save all your cooking fat and turn it in to your meat dealer. Here is another way you can help your Uncle Sam. Fats make glycerin and glycerin makes explosives. The Government needs millions of pounds of glycerin, points out Miss May E. Foley, extension nutritionist, Massachusetts State College, and the housewives of the nation have it in their power to contribute a large share of it.

Miss Foley advises homemakers to get all cooking good from the fats first. Then strain them and pour the fats into a clean wide-mouthed can, but not a glass container.

When you have a pound take the fat to your meat dealer who is co-operating in this drive. He will weigh the can of fat and pay you the established price for it.

Miss Foley warns homemakers not to let fats stand so long that they become rancid. Once they become rancid the glycerin content is reduced. She urges you not to take the fats to the meat dealer on week ends if you can avoid it.

Jury Duty for Women Beaten in Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., June 16 (AP)—Lousiana's house of representatives, after one member said "my wife has too much authority" declined to make jury duty mandatory for women as well as for men.

Women may be called for jury duty in the state only after they have requested that their names be included among prospective jurors. A measure offered by Representative Alexander Rainold, of New Orleans, and endorsed by women's organizations, would have required women to serve without exception.

Mr. Rainold's bill went down in defeat by the lop-sided tally of 74-11 after House members pointed out women may be required to serve on juries with Negroes and hear unsavory court testimony in certain court cases. Mr. Rainold declared the measure was particularly necessary in wartime with so many men in the armed services, resulting in a shortage of prospective jurors.

Place Cards Uncle Sam Would Approve

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At a dinner party recently given by friends, instead of the usual place cards, each guest had at his plate a United States Defense Postal Savings Stamp Book with his name inscribed. Underneath a little note was attached by the hostess, "We started it—now you finish it." The first 10c stamp was carefully affixed, leaving the remaining 49 to be added by each guest.

Everyone gave his hearty approval and left the party with the firm resolve to start a "Stamp Book Collection!"

Depends on You

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Closing Stock Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	275,000
Previous day's sales	262,840
1942 volume to date	48,420,823
1941 volume to date	58,432,162

Stock Market Is Irregular; Selective Buying Continues

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—Selective buying gave the stock market a fairly well balanced appearance today although many leaders were unable to get over on the recovery side of the price scales.

Steels and specialties led the advance after a relatively active start and gains, at the best, ran to a point or so for favorites. Dealings then slowed and peak quotations were reduced or cancelled in the majority of cases near the close.

Transfers for the full proceedings approximately 275,000 shares.

Air transport and gold mining issues failed to duplicate their late rallying flurry of Monday. A few rails, oils, and distillers tilted upward.

Scant market inspiration was found in the war news, which was notably two-sided, and mrokers credited long-pull investment demand in part with propping individual trends.

International Minerals & Chemical common and preferred edged into new high ground for the year along with Postal Telegraph preferred. In front the greater part of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Pepsi-Cola, Santa Fe, Texas Co., American Viscose, Schenley, Dow Chemical and Kennecott. Some of these eventually slipped.

In the rear ranks most om the day were American Telephone, Anaconda, Goodyear, General Motors, Homestake Mining and Sears Roebuck.

Universal Pictures preferred, an odd-lot stock, added several points in the wake of a good earnings statement.

Rail issues developed recovery tendencies near the close of the bond market today after considerable irregularity in the earlier transactions.

Loans of Delaware & Hudson and Colorado & Southern moved up briskly in active dealings after news of adoption by the House of the McLaughlin bill. This proposed legislation is designed to aid roads seeking adjustment of capital debts.

Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s moved up about 2 points. Moderately higher near the final hour were Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Southern Pacific 5s of '55.

Walworth 4s, Western Union 4½s and Reading 4½s ruled slightly lower.

U. S. Governments and foreign loans were quiet.

London Stock Market Is Steady

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—Stock market prices steadied near the close today after earlier heaviness in a number of groups.

Home rails reduced their extreme losses to close an average of ¼ to ½ point off. Oils failed to gain appreciably on the late recovery and development shares among the kaffirs were poorly supported with dividend payers showing better action.

Diamond, copper, rubber and tea shares were quiet. British funds recorded losses ranging to ⅛ of a point.

North Western Net

CHICAGO (AP)—Chicago and North Western Railway reported April net income of 5543,658 against >21,684 in April, 1941. For the first four months this year net loss was $138,093 against net loss of $1,003,034 in the like 1941 months.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
40 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	83½	83½	83½
1 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	84½	84½	84½
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	66½	66½	66½
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	102	102
4 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107	107	107
13 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¼	107	107½
1 Am T&T 3s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6 Arm Del 4s 57	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅞
4 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 A C Line 1st 4½ 52	75½	75½	75½
27 A C Line 4½s 64	58¾	58	58¼
5 A C Line 5s 45	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
T Atl Refin 3s '53	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
11 B&O 1st mtg 4s sf	56	55½	55⅞
43 B&O '95 st A	25¼	25	25¼
8 B&O '95 st C	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
2 B&O 2000 st D	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
15 B&O '96 st F	25¼	25	25¼
31 B&O cv '60 st	19¼	18⅝	19
31 B&O 4s '48	55⅛	54¼	54¼
16 B&O PLE&WV 4s '51st	47	47	47
16 B&O S W '50 st	35	34¼	34⅜
16 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	32⅜	32	32½
4 Bell Tel 3s '60 C	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Beth Stl 3½s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Boston&Me 5s '67	77	77	77
43 Boston&Me 4½s '70	30	30	30
11 Bklyn Edis 3½s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	102	102	102
1 Buf R&P 5E st	33¼	33¼	33½
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	76½	76½	76½
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	111	111	111
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	111¼	111	111
2 Can Pac 5s '44	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	96	96	96
8 Can Pac 4½s '60	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	70	69¾	70
30 Can Pac 4s perp	99⅜	99½	99½
2 Celanese 5½ 55	96½	96½	96½
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	25	24½	25
6 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	25	24½	25
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	67	67	67
1 Cen N Y Pow 3½s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
31 Cen Pac 4s 60	49	49	49
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70	69½	69½
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	87¾	87¾	87¾
11 C&O 3½s 96 D	101	100¾	101
16 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18¼	18	18⅛
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71	72	71¾	72
1 CB&Q 4s '77	64⅞	64¾	64⅞
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	90¾	90¾	90¾
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	22	22	22
1 Chi&Erie 5s 82	120½	120½	120½
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	64	64	64
32 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	14⅞	14¾	14¾
2 CMSP&P 5s 2000 A	2¼	2	2
29 CMSP&P 4½s 89B	34¼	34¼	34¼
8 CM&SP 4½s 89C	34¼	34	34¼
1 CM&SP 4½s 89E	34	33¾	33¾
18 CM&SP gen 4s 89	33¾	33½	33⅝
26 Chi&NW 6½s 36	16	16	16
26 Chi&NWrfg 5s 2037	28⅛	28	28⅛
14 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	24½	24½	24½
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	13	13	13
22 CRI&P 4½s 52A	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	22¼	22	22
13 CRI&P 4s 88	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
27 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	10½	10½	10½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Ch&W Ind 4s 62	44½	43⅞	43⅞
11 CCC&StL 4½s 77	67	67	67
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	48	48	48
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Ivy Elec Ill 3s 70	61¾	61½	61¾
25 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77e	21¾	21	21¾
72 Col & So 4½s 80	86	86	86
25 Columbia G 5s 52 May	86½	86	86
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	83¾	83	83
16 Coml Mack inc s9ww	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
5 Comnwlth Ed cv 2¾s 58	109¾	109¼	109¾
3 Con Edis 3¼s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	106½	106½	106½
6 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	88½	88½	88½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	109	109	109
1 CubaNoRy3½s42rct	25½	25½	25½
3 Suba RR 5s 52 Rct	29⅛	29½	29⅜
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Dayton P & L 3s 70	106	106	106
143 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56½	54⅞	56
4 D & R G 4s 36	15	15	15
1 D R G West 5s 55	3	3	3
5 Det & Mack 2d 4s 95	18	18	18
1 Det Ed 4s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109⅝	109¾	109¾
6 El Paso & SW 5s 65	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Erie 4½s 2015	46⅞	46	46
5 Erie 4s 95	91½	91	91
106 Fla E Cst 5s 74	125⅛	125	125¼
6 Fla E Cst 5½ 74 ct	114	113⅜	114
7 Francis Sug 6s 56	71	71	71
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94½	94½	94½
3 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	91	91	91
8 Gt Nor 5s 73	90	89½	89½
4 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	80¼	80	80
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107½	107½	107½
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	95½	95½	95½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 F	95	95	95
7 Gt Nor 3½s 67	71	70½	70½
35 Hud&Man rfc 5s 57	43¼	42½	42½
31 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	43¼	42½	42½
31 Hud&Man inc5s57	43¼	43	43
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41¾	41¼	41¼
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 55	44	43½	43⅝
24 Ill Cen 4s 53	42	42	42
5 Ill Cen 4s ctf 55	41¾	41½	41½
25 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	50	50	50
15 Ill Cen 5s 53	45	44¾	44¾
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	40⅞	40½	40⅞
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	28	27¾	28
53 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Int Paper 5s 47	56⅝	56½	56½
17 Int T&T 4½s 52	57⅛	57	57
25 Int T&T 5s 55	41½	41⅜	41½
7 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	66¾	66½	66½
3 K C South 5s 50	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
3 K C Term 4s 60	101½	101½	101½
2 King Co Lt 5s 54	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Lac Gas 5s 45	43	43	43
1 Lautaro Nit inc 75	63	63	63
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	45½	45	45
15 Leh Valh Term 5s 54	49½	49½	49½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 45	32⅛	31¾	31¾
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003	30	29½	30
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	120	120	120
1 Lorillerd Co 5s 51	90¾	90½	90½
14 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90	90	90
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	84¼	84	84
6 Maine Cen 4s 45	55	55¼	55¼
5 Mich Cen 4½s 79	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	33½	33¼	33¼
4 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	26⅛	26	26⅛
61 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	26	26	26
8 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	26	25¾	26
31 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26	25¾	26
5 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	9½	9½	9½
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Mor Essex 3½s 2000	36	35¾	35¾
7 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	104½	104½	104½
8 Nat Distill 3½s 49	100⅝	100½	100½
3 N Eng RR 4s 45	64	63¾	63¾
1 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	124	124	124
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
1 NYAs GreenwdL5s46	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 NYA&Q n E&P 3½s50	10¾	10¾	10¾
60 NYC rfs 5s2013	48⅛	47⅞	47¾
28 NYC 4½s 2013 A	43½	43¼	43¼
26 NYC cn 4s 98	46¼	45½	45½
4 NYC cv 4s 'A5	94¼	94¼	94¼
4 NYC cv 3½s 52	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
9 NYC&HR 3½s 97	68¼	68	68
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	47⅛	47	47
3 Chic&StL 5½s 'A	72½	72½	72½
13 NYChic&StL 4½s 78	59¼	59½	59¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 N Y Lack & W 4½s 73	55¾	55¾	55¾
22 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	33¼	32¼	33¼
35 NYNH&H 4½s 67	32	32	32
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	28	28	28
4 NYNH&H 3½s 54	26⅜	26½	26½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	61¾	61¾	61¾
2 NY Steam 3½s 63	101⅝	101½	101⅝
2 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	23	23	23
7 Norf Sou 4½s 98	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
4 Norf & W 4s 96	123½	123½	123½
1 Nor Am Co 5s 2047	59¾	59	59¾
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	59¾	59	59¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	54¼	54¼	54¼
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	50	50	50
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46	46	46
11 Nor Pac 4s 2047	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40	39½	39¾
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105⅜	105¼	105¼
1 Pac Gas&E 4½s 62A	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Pac G&E 4s 64	112½	112	112½
1 Pac T&T 3½s 66 C	108	108	108
5 Pen Co 4s 63	101⅜	101	101
2 Pen Ora&Det 4½s 77	101½	101½	101½
1 Pen P&Le 4½s 74	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
8 Pen P&Le 3½s 69	106	106	106
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108	108	108
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	97⅞	97	97
1 Pen RR 4½s 81E	97½	97½	97½
1 Pen RR 4s 48	109½	109½	109½
7 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	64	64	64
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	56¾	55¾	55¾
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	56	56	56
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
5 Phila Co 4½s 61	95	95	95
66 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	93¾	93¾	93¾
66 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29¾	29¼	29¼
2 Phillips Pet 3¼s 51	100	100	100
5 PCC & StL 5s 75B	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 PCC&StL 4½s 77	100	100	100
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s 58B	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
2 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84½	84½	84½
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	88	88	88
4 Pub SveNo Ill 3½s 68	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4 Reads 4½s 97A	75½	75½	75½
4 Reads 4½s 97B	75½	75½	75½
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	75	74¾	75
7 Repub Stl 4½s61	101⅛	101⅜	101⅜
10 RepubStl4½s56	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Rio Gr W ctf 4s '49	21¾	21¼	21⅜
1 StL&SF 4s&R&G '33	71½	71½	71½
1 StLIM&S 4sR&G'33 ct	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
40 St L S F 5s '50 B	13¼	13	13¼
25 St L S F 4½s '78	13¼	13	13¼
5 St L S F 4s '50A ct	12	12	12
5 St L SW 5½ 52	41½	41½	41½
1 St LSW rfg 5s '90	21¾	21½	21½
8 Schenley Distill 4s, '52	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Scab A L cn 6s '45	83¼	83¼	83¼
10 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	77½	77¾	77¾
12 Sea-All Fla 6s '35A ct	71¼	71¼	71¼
3 Silesian-Am 7s '41	35	35	35
3 Simmons cv 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
22 Sou Pac 4½s '68	48	47¾	48
33 Sou Pac 4½s '81	47¾	47¾	47¾
42 So Pac 4½s '69	47¾	47¾	47¾
11 So Pac 4½s cv '55	62¾	62½	62⅝
1 So Pac ctf 4s '49	56	55⅞	56
1 So Pac 3¾s '66	83½	83½	83½
50 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	50	49¾	50
2 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	83½	83	83½
14 South Ry 4½s '56	88	87¾	87¾
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	83¾	83¾	83¾
6 South Ry cn 5s '94	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞
8 South Ry gen 4s '56	63½	63⅛	63⅛
11 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	110½	110½	110½
3 T RR A St L 3¾s	102½	102½	102½
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	58¼	58¼	58¼
11 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	58¼	58	58
1 Third Ave 5s 37	98½	98½	98½
16 Third Ave 4s 60	50½	50½	50½
7 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	103	103	103
1 Un Pac 2½s 71	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1 Un Cig-Whs 5s 52	77	77	77
1 Unit Drug 5s253	94	94	94
3 Utah P & L 5s 44	97	96¾	96¾
2 Wabash 5½s 75 asd	24½	24½	24½
5 Wabash 5s 80 asd	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Wabash 4s 71 ctf	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Walworth 4s 55	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
6 Warner Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
7 Warren Bros 6s 41	105½	105½	105½
4 West Pen P 5½ 60E	108½	108½	108½
1 West Shore 4s 2361	40	40	40
2 Wesch Ltr 5s 50	120½	120½	120½
15 Westin Md 4s 52	85¼	85	85
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	102	102	102
4 Westin Pac 1st 5s 46	26	25¾	26
3 Westin Pac 5s 2 asd	26	25¾	25¾
1 Western Union 5s 51	83½	83½	83½
8 Western Un 5s 60	79	78¼	78¼
7 Western Un 4½s 50	80¼	80	80
7 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92½	92½	92½
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
20 Wilson & Co cv 3¾ 47	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	39½	39½	39½
15 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	30K	30¼	30¼
8 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109	109	109
1 Young S Sh T 3½s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

10 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Australia 5s '55	67	67	67
4 Australia 4½s '56	63	63	63
1 Brazil 8s '41	32⅝	33⅜	33⅜
1 Buen A 4½s '75	68¼	68¼	68¼
4 Canada 5s '52	102	102	102
1 Canada 4s '60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Canada 3½s '61	100	100	100
12 Canada 2½s '45	100	99⅞	100
1 Chile Mt Blk 6s '62 asd	15	15	15
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
11 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	48	48	48
10 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	47⅞	47¾	47⅞
1 Colomb 3s '70	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞
1 Denmark 5½s 55	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
1 Minas Ger 6½s 59	16½	16½	16½
10 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	73½	73½	73½
15 Peru 7s 59	14	13¾	13¾
47 Peru 1st 6s 60	14	13½	13½
38 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	14	13½	13½
1 Poland 4½s 58 asd	8	8	8
15 Ric de Jan 6½s 53	13¾	13½	13½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
4 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	70¼	70¼	70¼

Total today (in dollars): 2,974,500; previous day, 3,718,800; week ago, 5,620,000; year ago, 5,531,000; two years ago, 5,177,200; Jan. 1 to date, 1,043,533,800; year ago, 1,020,375,125; two years ago, 806,123,350.

	—1942— High	Low	Stks (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
	49⅞	37	Abbott L 60a	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	
	48¾	42	Acme Sti (4)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
	7½	5½	Adams E .15e	6	6⅝	6	6	
	20½	18¾	Adams-Mi (1)	4	19	19	19	Jun 9
	12¾	10	Addressog ¾e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun15
	38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	9	32½	32	32	+ ¾
	2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
	⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun15
	57⅞	31½	Alleg pf xw	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
	6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	3	4	4	4	Jun15
	17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10	10	10	Jun10
	22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
	5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
	140	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	135	135	135	Jun15
	12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun12
	14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	7	12¾	12¾	12¾	
	6⅛	4	Allied St .20e	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	81	64½	Allied St pf 5	1	70	70	70	Jun11
	30⅛	22	Allis-CM ¼e	7	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
	18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ⅓e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
	1½	¾	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	Jun15
	18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lpf1½pg	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	April
	56	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	50½	49½	50½	+ ½
	23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20		20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅛
	48¾	25¼	Am Airl 1½pg	9	26⅛	25¼	25¼	— ½
	7¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jun15
	5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun15
	33	23	Am Br Sh ¼e	1	26	26	26	
	13¼	11¼	Am Cable & R	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
	69⅛	56⅜	Am Can (4)	2	68⅜	68⅛	68⅛	
	166	159	Am-Can pf (7)	1	162½	162½	162½	+2½
	53	20	AmCar&Fdy	4	23½	23¼	23⅛	Jun15
	73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e		60	60	60	Jun15
	20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	16½	16¼	16½	— ¼
	110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 5
	95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	86	86	86	Jun15
	53⅜	37⅜	Am Colortype	4	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	Jun 9
	93¾	71½	Am Distill	3	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ⅛
	22⅞	15¼	AmCSug 1½e	1	16	16	16	+ ⅜
	⅞	⅝	Am Ecaus Tel	1	12	12	12	Jun 8
	6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jun10
	19¼	16¼	Am Export 1e	8	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
	⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	5	½	½	½	Jun10
	24½	16¼	AFPS6pf .60k	8	22⅞	22¾	22½	+ ⅛
	28	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	5	25¼	25¼	25¼	— 1
	2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	Jun 3
	32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1½e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jun15
	31½	21⅜	Am Hide&Lea	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
	36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36	36	36	M'y25
	46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
	2	1⅛	Am Ice	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	
	31	25	Am Ice pf	6	30½	30⅜	30⅜	Jun15
	4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun13
	7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
	1¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
	89½	65	Am Lop pf 3½k		66¾	66¼	66¾	Jun15
	11½	9¾	Am Mach pf .40e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
	5¼	4	Am M & Met	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
	½	½	Am Pow & Lt	3	½	½	½	Jun15
	26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2¾k		18⅛	18	18	Jun15
	22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	5	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ½
	47⅜	33¼	Am R&S .15e	39	43¾

Commerce and Finance

House Group Not to Consider $25,000 Salary Limit Now

Business and Industry

N.Y. War Bond Canvass Is Off To Good Start

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—Rousing responses, ranging from a child's promise of 10 cents weekly to a business man's pledge of $100,000, greeted New York's 200,000 minute men and women as, mobilized by the clanging of the "Freedom Bell," borrowed from a historic Mt. Vernon (N. Y.) Church, they redoubled efforts in the door-to-door war bond canvass today.

Meanwhile, as aid to the drive throughout the United States, the Treasury announced adoption of two official war savings emblems to be awarded to all devoting 10 per cent of their income to war bond purchases. One will be a target-shaped lapel button; the other a red, white and blue window sticker which, displayed at home, will be badge of merit for the entire family.

A Successful Start

With 100,000 pledges rung up by midnight of the first day's drive, New York's polyglot population was replying to the door-bell ringing in 40-odd tongues and a dozen varieties of enthusiasm. Though meager in resources, Harlem pledged generously. Chinatown, already depleted by contributions to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's battle, prepared grimly to support the American campaign.

Poorer East Side neighborhoods surprised pledge-takers with the eagerness of inhabitants to sign up. German-American Yorkville was ready and willing. Boys and girls in all areas were proud to trace their signatures on 10 and 25-cent pledges. The Grand Street Boys' Association reported its Minute Men had collected close to $1,000,000 by noon yesterday and expected to double this during the 10 days of the campaign.

One Pledge for $100,000

The pledge of $100,000 signed by an undisclosed businessman remained the high watermark, but pledges of $5,000 were declared to be astonishingly numerous and one pledge of $50,000 was announced.

Actual, formal opening of the war bond drive was signalled at 5 p. m. yesterday by peals from the 890-pound bronze relative of Philadelphia's Liberty Bell, the "Freedom Bell" having been cast in the same year, 1752. The bell, mounted on a bedecked truck in the heart of Broadway, was sounded by John T. Madden, campaign chairman.

Hours before this "starter" signal, however, Minute Men and Women had begun their bell-pushing all around the town, building up early percentages in the nation-wide drive to obtain pledges for the wherewithal necessary for the purchase of medium tanks, cost, $75,000 apiece; pursuit planes, $20,000; big bombers, $335,000, and all the other martial equipment for defeat of the Axis.

Finland's Economy At Very Low Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—The ravages of war and unusually heavy freezing of the Baltic Sea, the Commerce Department said, have reduced Finland's economy to the lowest level in 24 years.

"Ice in the Baltic," the Department said, "prevented imports of foodstuffs and essential manufactures from north German ports. Participation in the war drained the manpower of the country and adversely affected agricultural and industrial production."

Scarcity of essential commodities and ineffective price control occasioned an abnormal advance in prices in urban centers. Many items listed in the Government's index of cost of living were unobtainable in normal trade channels.

The Department said that fish had been added to the already long list of rationed commodities, with a per capita weekly allowance of a little more than one half pound, but that few persons were able to purchase permissible rations. It added that the Government had been forced to requisition seed grain intended for autumn planting.

Dr. Maze New President National Office Managers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The National Office Managers Association, meeting in annual convention in the South for the first time, elected Dr. C. L. Maze, of New York University, President, to succeed Mr. John Crawford, of the Sun Life Assurance Society, Canada, who automatically becomes a director as the retiring president.

Other officers elected were Messrs. C. V. McBroom, Meredith Publishing Co., Des Moines, Iowa, First Vice-President; R. H. Stuebing, Union Central Life Ins. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, Second Vice-President; Dr. B. R. Haynes, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., D. H. Fulton, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., Okah Jones, Oklahoma Natural Gas, Tulsa, W. H. Hansen, Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., and F. G. Brooks, of Marshall-Wells Co., Duluth, Minn., directors for two years.

RFC Letter of Intent

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Production Board sources said that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had issued a letter of intent to the Dow Chemical Company, of Midland, Mich., covering production of an unstated amount of thiokol, one of the earliest types of synthetic rubber.

National City Bank's 130th Anniversary

By the Associated Press

New York

The National City Bank of New York today observed its 130th anniversary. It has participated in financing six major American wars. The institution, now one of the largest in the world, had its beginning on June 16, 1812, two days before the start of the War of 1812 and one week before Napoleon invaded Russia.

Col. Samuel Osgood, a commander of the minute men at Lexington and first Postmaster General of the United States, was its first president.

House Passes Omnibus Bill Of $53,548,099

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The House quickly passed a $53,548,099 omnibus second deficiency appropriations bill today, containing funds to accelerate guayule rubber production and finance increased post office business.

The legislation went to the Senate within three hours after the House Appropriations Committee approved it.

The measure would give the Post Office Department $38,688,000 because of what the committee said was an "unprecedent volume of mail and postal business." Revenues so far this fiscal year are $65,000,000 more than expected and expenditures are up $32,000,000.

The Budget Bureau asked Congress for $9,750,000 for the rental, planting and cultivation of 50,000 acres of guayule, extension of nurseries to 500 acres for growing of guayule seed and other plants for production of rubber and experimentation in processes of extracting rubber from the plants.

The committee reduced the total to be available for rubber to $8,835,000, but did not specify what projects in the program should be trimmed.

"The $8,835,000 which will be available can be devoted by the Department (of Agriculture) to those projects which are of the highest priority in assisting in obtaining rubber for the prosecution of the war," the committee said.

During hearings on the bill, Norman Davis, Chairman of the American National Red Cross, told the committee his organization has "saved thousands of lives" and helped "very greatly some 15,000,000 people" in war-ridden countries. The committee approved his request that unexpended balances from two appropriations of $50,000,000 and $35,000,000 made in 1941 and earlier this year be consolidated with authority to expend the funds until June, 1943.

Mr. Davis said conditions in Axis-dominated nations were bad, especially in Greece where the mortality rate among children "is very great" and in Belgium where "some of the children are getting tubercular."

In reply to questions, Mr. Davis said he believed there would be a "state of economic collapse and suffering in Europe" when the war ends.

Cost of Living In Large Cities Declines Slightly

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cost of living in large cities dropped slightly in the last half of May, the Labor Department reported.

The decrease was only 0.1 per cent, but it was the first time the index has shown a change in that direction in 19 months, or since November, 1940. From mid-April to mid-May there was a net advance of 0.8 per cent in total living costs.

"The stabilization of the index in this period (May 15 to June 2)," said Secretary Perkins, "represents in large part a balance between increases in the prices of certain foods which are not subject to control and decreases in prices of controlled foods, clothing, house furnishings, and rents in some areas."

The cost of food subject to the general maximum price regulation declined an average of 1.1 per cent from May 15 to June 2, but foods not subject to price ceilings rose an average of 2.4 per cent in cost.

The increase in the total food bill of the average city family in 21 cities was 0.3 per cent. This is the lowest rate of increase observed this year. In the month preceding price control, the rate of increase in 51 cities surveyed was 1.7 per cent.

Operating Costs Take More of Steel Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Operating costs absorbed 93½ cents of the steel industry's sales dollar last year, 2½ cents more than in 1940, and 10½ cents more than in 1929, according to an analysis by the American Iron and Steel Institute of data reported by a group of representative steel companies.

After providing for pay rolls, taxes, raw materials, depreciation and depletion and all other costs of production, 6½ cents remained of each sales dollar received in 1941. Of that remainder, 3 cents were paid out in dividends to stockholders, ½ cent was paid out as interest to bond holders, while the remaining 3 cents were added to the companies' surplus as a reserve for future needs.

In 1940, costs of operation consumed 91 cents of each sales dollar.

Nelson States War Output Tops British

EVANSTON, Ill., June 16 (AP)—War production in the United States has passed that in Great Britain three months ahead of predictions, Donald M. Nelson reports.

The War Production Board chairman said British production chiefs now in the United States told them they had estimated several months ago that American output would surpass Britain's by September.

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Nelson declared, "we passed it last week, three months early."

Mr. Nelson made the announcement during an address last night at the dedication of Northwestern University's $5,000,000 Technological Institute.

EVANSTON, Ill., June 16 (AP)—Scientists participating in the dedication of a $5,000,000 Technological Institute at Northwestern University said today American research not only would help win the war, but also would take a leading part in rebuilding the world afterward.

Compton Speaks

On the side of war, Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, reported the Government Office of Scientific Research and Development had entered into 663 contracts with educational institutions for the performance of war work.

"These jobs," he said in his prepared address, "include those of the very highest urgency and priority, and some of them have already shown promise of becoming important factors in the forthcoming military decision."

Mr. Compton predicted engineering education would continue to cover more and more new fields of application in the future, and that its techniques, as well as its subject matter, would grow continually.

George O. Curme, Jr., director of research for the Carbide and Carbon Chemical Company, New York, said in another prepared address that academic and industrial scientists were co-operating with the Government in a gigantic research program to create new offensive and defensive weapons and to replace strategic material lost by the fortunes of war.

Extensive Research

Northwestern's Technological Institute, created through a gift of Walter P. Murphy, railway equipment manufacturer and philanthropist, already is engaged in extensive war research and training for the Government.

When it is fully under way it will have an enrollment of 800 students, all pursuing a five-year co-operative course which calls for alternating a three-month period of study at the institute with an equal period of work in industry.

The building has a total floor area of 423,000 square feet.

1942 Tax-to-Be Seen Causing Revision of Household Budgets

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As the House Ways and Means Committee nears the end of its wrestling with the Revenue Act-to-be of 1942, income tax payers are now confronted with a new set-up of prospective taxes. The orderly budget-keeping husband or wife who early in March pasted into the cover of the family budget-book the Treasury's proposals for new income taxes now has a different set to paste up—those of Ways and Means. They are hardly final—the tax bill still has to pass the House, the Senate Finance Committee, the Senate, and the Conference Committee. But probably the Ways and Means figures are somewhat closer to the final outcome than were the Treasury's figures.

Roughly speaking, Ways and Means has made three major changes from last year. First, it has dropped the exemption to $1,200 for a family-head and $500 for a single man. Second, it has increased the "normal" tax 50 per cent, i.e., from 4 per cent to 6. And, third, it has lifted the "surtax" all up the line into the fairly high brackets by 6 per cent; i.e., where it started at 6 it now starts at 12, where it was 9 it is now 15, and so on. In addition, it has made very many minor changes, principal of which is requiring joint returns from married folk.

How the Tax Plan Grew

To sketch the story roughly since March. On March 3 Secretary Morgenthau appeared before the Committee with a frame of proposals to raise about $8,000,000,000 more money and a set statement of the reasons therefor. He was followed by his new expert, Randolph Paul, who went into the technicalities. In subsequent open sessions the Committee heard all and sundry for and against, mostly of course against the proposals. It then closed the doors and went into executive session "to get as much of the tax-fruit as possible without breaking the limbs of the tax-tree."

In these sessions it first considered the corporate tax. It cut the Treasury's proposal of a 55 per cent combined normal and "surtax" down to 40 per cent, to the great relief of companies like the utilities, which haven't been doing much better than usual during the war, but raised sharply the Treasury's excess profits tax proposals. The Treasury had suggested a quickly graduated excess profits tax to start at 50 per cent for the first dollar (over exemption) and soon reach 75 per cent on subsequent dollars. W. & M. decided to make this 90 per cent from the first dollar, and then just for fun raised this to 94 per cent. After these changes and many technical adjustments it had a schedule which would raise considerably less than the Treasury asked.

President Takes Hand

Turning then to personal income taxes, it shaved them down also, meantime hinting broadly that it could not raise all the Treasury's requests from the income taxes it would probably have to resort to sales taxes, against which the Treasury and the Administration have always set their faces.

About this time the President sprung his proposal for a $25,000-a-year income limit. The Committee was somewhat puzzled about the meaning of this, since it would be extremely difficult technically to write such a limit into the revenue laws apart from the violence it would do to poor relations, private charities, Park Avenue rentals, corporation salary policies, and so on, and it could only, according to Treasury figures, raise about $900,000,000 anyway. The conclusion was that the plan was a political sweetener to an anti-inflation speech in which the President had to admit that the national standard of living must come down and that existing wage scales ought to stop rising. So the proposal was ignored.

Then the Treasury, to most everybody's surprise, proposed a lowering of the income tax exemptions, which Mr. Morgenthau on March 3 had said he was against doing. The proposed reductions, including a cut in the allowance for dependents from the present $400 down to $300 which the Committee did not adopt, were estimated to raise about $1,100,000,000, of which, however, only about $100,000,000 would come from new taxpayers. Nevertheless, with incomes up and the exemptions down, it was estimated to add about 7,000,000 new taxpayers in 1943. They numbered about 21,000,000 in 1942, 14,000,000 in 1940, and 7,000,000 in 1939.

A Deft Treasury Move

The C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. promptly objected, but the Committee took the proposal as a deft Treasury move to head off the threatened sales tax. The Committee lowered the exemptions. Then it turned to the Treasury's excise tax proposals, and is about to finish considering these.

But the total schedules proposed by the Committee fall considerably short of what the Treasury wanted to raise. So word was sent the Treasury that if it still wanted the same amount it would have to put up with a sales tax plus the extra time necessary to get the thing through Congress, but that if it was still opposed to the sales tax, it would have to get along with less money but could probably have it quicker. It is understood that the Treasury wants the original amount even if it means a sales tax and further dealy.

There had been a little hard feeling between the Treasury and the Committee over this matter of time. Mr. Morgenthau recently made a radio speech in which he said he hoped the new tax bill wouldn't be "too little and too late." The Committee didn't like this, and some senior members, with Chairman Doughton, had a little chat with Mr. Morgenthau, which ended with a joint public statement apparently burying the hatchet.

So now the Committee is likely to begin thinking about a sales tax. But first it must retrace its steps to a bit of unfinished business—the post-war credit on corporate taxes. It must decide how far it will follow the British precedent of promising part of the excess tax back after the war, and what strings are to be attached to the promise.

Is Sales Tax Productive?

The sales tax does not seem likely to be the revenue-producer it sounds like. In billions of dollars, following is the Treasury estimate of what a 10 per cent retail tax would produce as follows:

On all sales of finished articles, including machinery, equipment, etc., $7,700,000,000;

On the above, less sales to the government, $5,900,000,000;

Less sales to states and cities, $5,300,000,000;

Less sales to contractors for war use, $4,600,000,000;

Less tangible property already subject to excise tax, $3,300,000,000;

Less food sales, $1,700,000,000;

Less clothing, medicines and drugs, $800,000,000.

Thus Congress is apparently going to have the same trouble with the sales tax as with other kinds of taxes; they don't yield anything much unless they hurt. Even at that it must seem occasionally to Ways & Means Committee members that it is hardly worth while to keep on trying to raise taxes. The current herculean efforts and stiff increases will only net about $8,000,000,000. How that compares with the over-all fiscal problem may be seen from the following estimates for the fiscal year to start in a fortnight (in billions of dollars):

Outlay	74
Yield of Current taxes	18
Yield of proposed taxes	8
Deficit	48
To be covered by war bonds	12
To be covered from Soc. Sec., trust funds, etc	6
To be borrowed from the banks	30

Exchange Seat Price Drops

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—A seat on the New York Stock Exchange sold for $23,000 yesterday, off $2,000 from the last previous sale.

Reich Seizes All Stocks, Bonds

BERN, Switzerland, June 16 (AP)—The German Government prohibited the sale of stocks to any purchaser but the national treasury today, in effect permitting the Government to take control of any German industry at any time by legal means.

The Government announcement said that stockholders selling their securities to the treasury would be reimbursed in treasury bonds at the market price of the securities on Dec. 31, 1940. These rates are generally 10 to 16 per cent below the quotations of the last few days.

This drastic order followed upon a limitation on stock trading to a 2 per cent daily price fluctuation, imposed by the Government in February. Industrialists complained bitterly at that time.

The new measure was interpreted here as an additional check on inflation, signs of which have been increasing. Recent reports have shown a great increase in the bank note circulation in Germany, indicating a disproportionately large amount of money in the hands of the public to the limited consumer goods available.

The new action also would permit the Government to take a stronger hand in the management of armament production.

The value of the German mark in Swiss currency touched the lowest point since the beginning of the war this week—22 Swiss francs for 100 marks. At the beginning of the war, 100 marks were quoted at 60 Swiss francs. A high peak of 90 francs for 100 marks was reached at the height of Germany's success when France fell, but the price dropped to 44 francs per 100 marks at the start of the Russian campaign.

Time Limit Extended For National Power

PHILADELPHIA, June 16 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission approved application of National Power & Light Company for an extension until Aug. 15 of the period during which holders of the company's $6 preferred stock may exchange it for stock of Houston Lighting & Power Company, a subsidiary.

The exchange offer was to have expired today. It provides that two shares of Houston will be issued for each share of National preferred up to 90 per cent of the national stock presented for exchange.

At the same time, the SEC approved National's suggestion that the exchange be facilitated by the use of a nation-wide group of securities dealers headed by Smith, Barney & Co., Lazard-Freres & Co., and Blyth & Co., Inc.

G. M. Has Record Output Of Browning Machine Guns

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors announced its A. C. spark plug division in May had broken all its records for production of Browning machine guns, exceeding its original schedule for the month by 93 per cent and topping April output by 16 per cent.

"The increase," according to George Mann, Jr., general manager of the division, "may be attributed to our expanded facilities which have resulted in more employment and the introduction of the 'swing shift' which allows utilization of manufacturing time 24 hours a day, seven days a week."

California's Income Jumps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — California, with 5.2 per cent of the population, received 7.8 per cent of the national income in 1941. Estimated total income payments of $6,950,000,000 rose 22 per cent over the preceding year, according to information contained in the April issue of Business Outlook, published by Wells Fargo Bank here. The per-capita income in the state amounted to $964, as against the national average of $674.

New York Milk Pool Hits High Level in May

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Metropolitan Milk Pool May production was at new high records for volume and value, N. J. Cladakis, Administrator of the New York metropolitan milk marketing area announced.

The uniform rate of return of 57,477 farms in the six states of the New York milk shed was $2.34 a hundredweight in May, Mr. Cladakis said, adding that farm value of 725,304,622 pounds of milk forwarded to the pool last month would be $17,821,371.

"Uniform rates of $2.34," he said, "is 51 cents a hundredweight above the rate of $1.83 that was computed for May of 1941. The gain in price is 2.9 per cent.

"The pool's farm yield of better than $17,800,000 is a record in topping April's record return by value for the third month in a row, nearly $3,400,000. The May value, moreover, is 32.7 per cent above the return of $13,425,614.88 from the milk delivered in May, 1941."

Walworth Cuts Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—The Walworth Co. announced a dividend of 20 cents a common share, payable July 2 to stockholders of record June 25. It compared with the last previous dividend of 25 cents a share paid in December, 1941. The company manufactures valves and other metal specialties.

Income Ceiling Tax Put Off By Committee

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina said today the House Ways and Means Committee had decided "it should not take the responsibility now" of considering the Administration's request for a $25,000 limitation on individual incomes after payment of taxes.

Members said that they understood that the request probably would not be considered in connection with the pending tax bill.

Word spread on Capitol Hill that President Roosevelt would like action expedited on excise taxes.

Mr. Roosevelt was reported to have suggested that the pending tax bill be divided into two parts, with all efforts being directed first to final congressional action on excise levies that would produce at least $1,000,000 a day.

This would provide immediate additional revenue. Taxes to be collected next year could be acted on later.

Limitation on Incomes

Should the plan be followed, Congress would be under less pressure to act hurriedly on the more difficult questions of individual and corporate tax rates. Secretary Morgenthau presented a $7,600,000,000 tax program to Congress last March 3, but the first action in the House probably will not come before the middle of next month.

Randolph Paul, tax adviser to Secretary Morgenthau, yesterday formally requested a $25,000 flat limitation on individual incomes after Federal income taxes were paid.

President Roosevelt first broached the idea in a message to Congress April 27.

Mr. Paul proposed a flat 100 per cent supertax on individual incomes above $50,000.

He estimated that about 11,000 single persons and married couples would be affected by the proposed limitations, which would produce about $184,000,000.

Mr. Paul strongly recommended a number of safeguards to avoid circumvention of the proposed limitations on income. For example, for the supertax purposes, gifts to children or other close relatives would not be recognized and the income from them would be taxed to the donors.

No State Tax Exemption

And there would be no tax exemptions for state and local securities as in the case of normal and surtaxes.

Mr. Paul also recommended a revised treatment for corporate inventories. Taxpayers, he said, should be permitted to establish temporary reserves for possible future inventory losses, the reserves to be deductible in computing taxable income. Similarly, in a year of declining prices, the taxpayer would be required to subtract from his reserve the approximate amount by which price deflation had reduced the value of his basic inventory during the year.

Discussing the supertax, Mr. Paul said it would "add to the present inducements for corporations to withhold profits from distribution to stockholders."

"Some provision," he added, "would need to be made that when dividends declined relative to corporate profits after taxes, an appropriate portion of the undivided profits would be taxed to the stockholder; or else an offsetting tax would need to be placed on the corporation to induce profit distribution."

Beef Price Ceilings Elimination Urged

CHICAGO (AP)—P. O. Wilson, manager of the National Livestock Marketing Association, has advocated elimination of wholesale beef price ceilings.

Retail ceilings should remain unchanged, Mr. Wilson said, leaving "the meat industry free to distribute the consumer's dollar between retailer, wholesaler, packer and producer under the age-old system of bargaining."

Mr. Wilson stated that "complaint to the Office of Price Administration by certain large retailers that they could not operate on fixed margins existing between wholesale and retail beef ceilings, and that the wholesale ceiling therefore should be lowered, will tend to lower live cattle prices and should not be considered."

"Cattle feeders are confused and seriously concerned over the ultimate effect of price regulation," Mr. Wilson said. "Beef ceilings are forcing the liquidation of fed cattle and many feeders are wondering whether they can break even on their feeding operations. . . .

"This confusion is still further increased as labor becomes more scare and corn is harder to get."

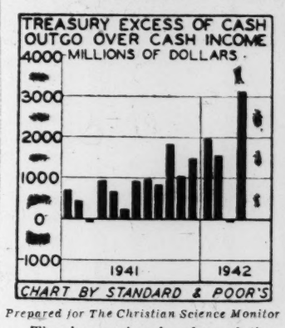
Five and Ten Cent Sales Continue Brisk in May

NEW YORK (AP)—The Syndicate Store Merchandiser, trade magazine of the five and ten cent to $1 variety store field, reported that for the fifth consecutive month "five and ten" sales continued at an unprecedented level in May.

In the face of what it called a general downtrend in retail trade, the publication said the nickel and dime store sales advanced slightly and to within a fraction of their all-time peak.

Total May sales of twelve of the leading syndicates were $96,588,708, a gain of 10.6 per cent over May, 1941. For the year to date sales totaled $435,129,180, or 17.1 per cent ahead of 1941.

U. S. Excess Outgo Over Income Mounts



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The increasing burden of the war is reflected by the mounting excess of cash outgo over cash income. Consequently, increased taxes and larger sales of war bonds are necessary.

Class I Railroads Revenues for May Increase 33½ P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported a 33.5 per cent increase in the May operating revenues of 89 Class I railroads, compared with the same month a year ago. The roads represent 81.5 per cent of the total operating revenues.

Aggregate revenues of the 89 roads was $481,560,054, compared with $360,649,415 a year ago.

Freight revenues were reported as $391,179,639, against $301,151,330, an increase of 29.9 per cent. Passenger revenue for the comparable periods was $59,366,778, and $31,390,160, respectively, an increase of 89.1 per cent.

Thirty-five Class I railroads, representing 90.4 per cent of total operating revenues in the eastern district, reported estimated operating revenues of $257,915,150, for the month, compared with $202,797,411, an increase of 27.2 per cent.

Freight revenues were $208,932,658, or 23.6 per cent above a year ago, passenger revenues totaled $33,023,806, an increase of 75.7 per cent.

Seventeen Class I railroads, representing 66.2 per cent of total operating revenues in the southern district, reported that estimated May, 1942, operating revenues were $56,764,740, compared with $37,335,706, an advance of 52 per cent.

The roads showed freight revenues of $46,054,597, an increase of 46.3 per cent, and passenger revenues totaling $7,571,593, an increase of 144.8 per cent.

Thirty-seven Class I railroads, representing 74.6 per cent of total operating revenues in the western district, reported estimated revenues of $166,880,164 comoared with $120,516,298, in May, 1941, or an increase of 38.5 per cent.

The western railroads listed freight revenues of $136,192,384, or an increase of 35.3 per cent, and passenger revenues of $18,771,379, an increase of 97.7 per cent.

Waxed Paper Group Fined by Court

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Federal Judge Guy K. Bard has fined the American Waxed Paper Association, Philadelphia, 34 paper manufacturing companies from all parts of the country and 70 of their officials a total of $122,075. They pleaded nolle contendere (no defense) to a charge that they engaged in a nation-wide conspiracy to fix prices for waxed paper and its products.

The association, through which the Government charged the conspiracy was carried on in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, was fined $10,000, the highest penalty placed on any of the defendants.

Judge Bard reduced many of the fines asked for by Edmond J. Ford, special assistant attorney general.

Among those fined were George J. Truned, Jr., of Haverford, Pa., executive secretary of the association; the Safetee Glassite Paper Co., Philadelphia; L. O. Turner, of Detroit, President of the Cleveland Wax Paper Co.; Detroit Wax Paper Co.; Pittsburgh Wax Paper Co.; Waxed Paper, Inc., New York; Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Co., Nashua, N. H., and three of its officers.

Frisco Road to Buy New Freight Locomotives

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway has been authorized by Federal Judge George H. Moore to sell $2,120,000 in equipment trust certificates to finance the construction of 15 new freight locomotives.

The engines, to be built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, will cost a total of $2,672,228. Twenty per cent of the cost will come from the railroad's revenue and the remaining 80 per cent will be realized from sale of the certificates to a New York Syndicate, headed by S. Salomon Brothers and Hutzler.

Egan New Advertising Manager of N. Y. Times

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—James W. Egan, Jr., veteran newspaper advertising man, has been appointed advertising manager of The New York Times, Harold Hall, business mangaer of the newspaper announced today. Mr. Egan, who has been advertising director of The Daily Mirror for six years, will take his new post immediately.

Until 1935, Mr. Egan, a resident of Bronxville, N. Y., was a First Lieutenant in the Army reserve. He is a member of the American Legion.

$10 Bale Loss On Cotton Laid To 'Bear' Raid

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Elmer Thomas (D) Oklahoma, declared that an organized bear raid upon cotton prices had caused a decline of approximately $10 a bale and a loss of $100,000,000 on the 10,000,000 bales in storage.

In a statement he said that a special Senate committee which he heads is investigating an alleged program to depress farm prices. He said the committee had received a complaint stating that a market forecasting service in New York City had advised clients on May 27 to sell October cotton futures and keep all short positions intact until October cotton sold below 18 cents a pound.

"At the time the notice and advice was sent out," Senator Thomas said, "October futures were selling around 19.50 (cents a pound) and immediately a short selling wave started and did not end until the advertised objective had been reached.

"This organized bear raid upon cottonfarm prices caused a decline of some $10 per bale and a loss on the 10,000,000 bales in storage of some $100,000,00. The estimated loss on the Government stocks of cotton alone amounted to almost one-half that amount."

Thomas also said that farmers were complaining that they were being discriminated against in that the prices of their products were kept below parity with wages and the products of industry. Complaints were general, he declared, that the law regarding price ceilings on commodities was being "disregarded, if not violated."

Another complaint to the committee, he said, was with respect to the purchase by the United States of some 200,000 bales of Peruvian cotton "at a time when farmers are being urged to reduce their cotton acreage."

Thomas said the information being assembled by the committee would be used as the basis of "corrective and protective legislation." One measure to be offered, he said, would bar the use of communication facilities for transmission of information "having for its purpose the depressing or increasing of commodity prices."

Business Is Urged To Capitalize On Industrial Capacity

BALTIMORE (AP) — America's businessmen can guarantee prosperity in the postwar period by capitalizing on the country's greatly increased industrial capacity, Eric A. Johnston, United States Chamber of Commerce President, said.

Speaking at a "war and business" meeting sponsored by the Baltimore Association of Commerce and Maryland Council, Mr. Johnston declared that if private enterprise will act to meet "social as well as economic needs," it can avoid the "economic stagnation" that followed World War I.

He warned, however, that unless businessmen were able to employ the great majority of the nation's workers in peacetime industry, the Government would establish widespread control over business, thus forcing America to "give up some of their fundamental liberties to the state."

The continuation of the American system of free enterprise, Mr. Johnston said, "is a matter of private enterprise taking cognizance of social as well as economic needs."

"We must have a new order of co-operation between the Government, management, labor and agriculture."

Virginian Coal Output Sets High Tonnage Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Coal production in southwest Virginia in 1941, totaling 17,775,995 tons, was high tonnage in the history of Virginia coal fields, according to the annual report of George H. Esser, of Norton, secretary of the Virginia Coal Operators' Association, made at the annual association meeting.

Production during January, February and March, 1942, has exceeded the production, Mr. Esser reports, for the corresponding three months in 1941. He predicts a further tonnage increase if the ratio of production is maintained throughout the year.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8⅜	8
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10⅜
American Hardware Co	19⅞	21⅞
American Manufacturing	21¾	24⅜
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3¼	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	65¼	..
Appleton Company	26	29
Appleton Company 7 pf	106½	..
Applied Arts Corp	2⅜	3¼
Arlington Mills	37	46
Arnold Print Works	14¼	15⅜
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¼	24⅜
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11⅜	13
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¾	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	102½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8	9¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98	..
Boston Wharf Company	16⅜	18¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28	30½
Brown Co	1.10	1.60
Brown Co pf	20¾	23½
*Campbell, S S Co Inc	3¼	4¼
Central Railway Signal A	40	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	27	30
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13	14⅞
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	21	23⅛
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	25⅛
Draper Corporation	53¼	57¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14¼	16⅛
Eastern Corporation	3⅜	4⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	16⅛	18
Exolon Co	8	9⅜
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅛	12
Family Loan Society pf A	22¼	24¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	41¼	44½
Fruit of the Loom	8¼	10¼
General Fire Extinguisher	11	12⅞
General Machinery	23¾	26¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅛	10⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	16½	19½
Graton & Knight Co	7	8¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	64	68¼
Graton & Kight Co pr pf	26¾	29½
Great Northern Paper Co	27¾	30¼
*Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	51¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington & Richardson	2½	3¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	8	9¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6⅞	8⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10⅛	12
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13⅜	15¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	22¼	24½
Hooker Electro Chem	19	21¼
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	39	41½
International Machine Tool	8¾	9⅞
Keith George E Co	10⅞	..
Kendall Company	6⅜	6⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	14⅞	17
Landers Frary & Clark	24⅞	27⅛
Lincoln Stores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	82½	88½
Marathon Paper Mills	33	36
*Marlin-Rockwell Corp	43¼	46½
Merck & Co	26¾	29½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	107	112
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	17¼	20¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	31¾	36¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	18	21
Millers Falls Company	8⅞	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3⅝	4⅝
Nashawena Mills	14½	..
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	50⅜	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	14⅜	16¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	47½	49¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15	17⅛
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	7
National Shirt Shops	5⅝	7
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	41¾	45½
Newmarket Manufac Co	36¼	39½
Nicholson File Company	29⅜	32¼
Nonquitt Mills	21¾	25
Ohio Finance	10⅜	11¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	28¾	32¾
Parker Appliance	10¼	12
Plymouth Cordage Company	94½	99½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	21⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	66¾	..
Quisset Mill	..	40
Remington Arms Co Inc	2½	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17¼	19¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	19⅞	21⅞
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43¾	..
Sanford Mills	22⅛	24⅝
Submarine Signal Co	25¾	28⅞
Tampax Inc	2⅞	3⅛
Triumph Explosive Inc	2½	3¼
United ElasticCorp	7¼	9⅛
U S Envelope Company	43¼	47
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	99	104
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	27¾	31
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	193	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	15⅛	17¼
Warner & Swasey Co	13¾	15¾
West Point Manufacturing	31	34¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅞	12¼

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	98	103
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	79½	84
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	86	91
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	51¾	55½
Central P & L 7 pf	89½	94½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	80	85
General Water G & E $3 pf	29¼	32¼
Jamaica Water Supply	19½	22¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	97½	102½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	75½	80½
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	87	92
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	89½	94½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	104½	109½
New Rochelle Wat pf	83⅜	100⅜
No States Power Del 5 pf	104½	108½
No States Power Del 6 pf	44¾	48½
No States Power Del 7 pf	48¾	52½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	106¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	90	95
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	100½	105½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	75½	80
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	83	88
Public Service Ind	10⅛	11¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	87	92
Public Service Okla 5 pf	95	100
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	73½	77½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	82½	97½
San Diego Gas & Electric	8⅞	10⅛
Sierra Pacific Power Co	14⅝	16¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	109½	..
Tampa Electric Co	17⅛	19⅛
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	91⅞	96½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	77½	82½
Washington Ry & Elec units	12½	14⅛

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	147⅜	163¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	28⅜	32¾
Brockton Gas ight	37⅜	47⅜
Central Maine Power 6 pf	83½	88½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	94½	99½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	86½	..
Conn Light & Power	29½	32¼
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	109½	114½
Eastern Utilities Assn	16¼	18¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	17⅜	19⅜
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	28¾	31
Green Mountain Power pf	42¾	47¾
Hartford Electric Light	45¼	48¾
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24¾
Haverhill Gas ight	8⅜	10
Holyoke Water Power	12⅝	14¾
awrence Gas & Electric	28¾	31¾
Lowell Electric ight	35¾	39
ynn Gas & Electric	57	61¾
Mass Power & ight pf	9¾	10⅜
Mass Utilities Asso pf	23⅛	25⅜
Narragansett Elec pf	80¼	83½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	85	90½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	23¾	26
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	47¼	51¼
N E Pub Serv $6 pr in	42¾	46¾
N E Pub Serv $7 pf	7⅞	9¾
N E Pub Serv $7 pf	6⅞	8½
Newport Electric	15¼	17¾
Providence Gas	6⅝	7½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	97½	102½
R I Pub Serv pf	27⅜	29⅞
Rockland Light & Power	5¾	6¾
Springfield Gas Light	13	14½
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	102	..
Western Mass Companies	16½	18½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	13⅜	14⅝
Bank of New York (14)	274	284
Bankers Trust (1.40)	34½	36½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	51¼	55¼
*Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	62⅞	65⅜
Chase National (1.40)	23¼	24¾
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	34¼	36¾
Commercial (8)	139	147
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	10⅜	11⅝
Corn Exchange Bk&T (2.40)	29	30
Empire Trust (3)	37	40
First National (80)	1040	1050
Guaranty Trust (12)	204½	209½
Irving Trust (.60)	9⅜	10⅜
Manufacturers Tr (2)	30	31½
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52¼	54¼
National City (1)	23	24½
New York Trust (3½)	64	66½
Public (1½)	27½	28⅝
Title Guaranty & Trust	2⅞	3⅜

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	34½	36½
Merchants National (12)	255	280
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	38	46
National Shawmut (1)	18⅛	19¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	195
Second National (4)	110	120
†State Street Trust (8)	215	240
United States Trust (.50)	5½	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	11⅞	13
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

† Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡ Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	28½	29¾
Continental Illinois (4)	68½	72½
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	23½	25¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	114½	118½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	47	49
Aetna Life (1.20a)	24¾	26¼
Am Equitable (1)	16¾	17¾
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	11⅞	12⅞
American Re-Insurance (.160a)	40¾	42¾
American Reserve	10¾	11¾
American Surety (2½)	47½	49⅛
Automobile (1a)	31	33
Baltimore American (.20a)	6½	7½
Boston (16a)	497	517
Camden Fire (1)	18	19½
Carolina (1.30a)	23¾	25¾
City of New York (1.30)	17½	19
Connecticut General Life (1)	24⅝	26⅝
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	28¼	30¼
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	111½	116½
Firemen's Nwk (.40)	9	10
Frank Fire (1a)	24¼	25¾
General Reinsurance (2)	37¾	39¾
Georgia Home (1a)	20½	23
Glens Falls (1.60)	33⅜	35⅝
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅛	9⅜
Globe & Rutgers	6½	8
Great American Insurance (1a)	24	25½
Hanover (1.20)	21⅜	23⅛
Hartford Fire (2a)	86¼	89¼
Home Fire Sec	⅜	1
Home Insurance (1.20a)	26¾	28¼
Homestead (1)	12⅞	14⅜
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅜	8⅜
Lincoln Fire	2¾	3¾
Maryland Casualty	8⅛	9⅜
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	55	58¾
National Fire (2)	53½	55½
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅝	7⅜
New Amsterdam Casualty (.47½e)	18⅝	19⅝
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39⅞	41⅞
New York Fire (.80)	13	14
North River (1)	20⅛	21⅝
Northeast Ins	4	4¾
Phoenix (2a)	77¼	80¼
Providence Washington (1)	27½	29½
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	20⅜	21⅞
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	21	23
Rhode Island Insurance	4	5
St. Paul Fire (8)	231	239
Springfield (4½a)	103	107
Standard Accident	47¾	51½
Sun Life (13)	180	210
*Travelers (16)	371	381
U S Fidelity & Guaranty (1a)	24⅜	25⅞
United States Fire (2)	42¾	44¾
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅝	31½

a—Also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.78	1.96
Amerex Holding	13.50	15.00
American Business Shares	2.25	2.47
Axe Houghton Fund	8.94	9.61
Boston Fund	11.36	12.22
Broad Street Investing	17.83	19.28
Bullock Fund	10.04	11.01
Canadian Investment Fund	2.40	3.00
Century Shares Trust	21.82	23.47
Christiana Securities Co	1805.00	1945.00
Commodity Corp	9.51	10.41
Consolidated Investment Tr	24.25	27.00
Dividend Shares	.88	.97
*Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	14.70	15.62
*Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.69	9.23
Equitable Invest Corp	19.85	21.34
Equity Corp $3 pf	13.50	14.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.47	13.42
Fund Investors Inc	13.36	14.64
General Capital	23.51	25.28
General Investors Trust	3.60	3.89
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.10	13.01
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.63	.70
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.98	1.07
Keystone Custodian Funds:		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	28.24	S-1	....	20.78
B-2	22.96	S-2	....	10.38
B-3	15.89	S-3	....	7.55
B-4	7.74	S-4	....	2.61
K-1	13.02	K-2	....	10.53
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	70.10			70.10
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	28.60			28.60
Maryland Fund	2.95			3.55
Mass Invest Tr	14.93			16.05
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.03			7.56
Mutual Invest	7.12			7.78
Nation Wide Voting	.87			.97
New England Fund	9.18			9.90
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.125			14.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.27			.32
Putnam Fund	10.56			11.29
Quarterly Income Shares	4.00			4.70
Railway & Light Sec	5.125			6.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	89.00			..
Republ Invest Fund	2.37			2.67
°Scudder Stevens & Clark	72.03			73.49
Spencer Trask Fund	10.71			11.39
Strand Util Inc	.09			.11
State Street Invest	54.84			59.40
*Trustees Am Bk "B"	.33			..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.58			.66
Wellington Fund	11.88			13.12

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	1.99	..
Cumulative Trust Shres	3.37	..
Diversified Tr C	2.55	..
Diversified Tr D	3.85	4.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.75	3.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.42	4.18
Nation Wide Sec	2.43	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.51	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.87	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.83	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.47	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.76	..
U S Elec Lt&Pow "A"	10.50	..
U S Elec Lt&Pow "B"	1.04	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	.25	.40
First Boston Corp	9.00	10.375

"Ex-dividend." ‡Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	87	92
Liberty Aircraft	8¼	9⅜
Piper Aircraft	3⅞	5
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅜	6⅝

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	88¾	91¾
California Wat Ser	4	1961	105½	108¼
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	73¾	76¼
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	106¾	109¾
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	99¾	102¾
New Rochelle Wat	5	1951	96¾	99¾
New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	96¾	99¾
New York Wat Ser	6	1951	97¼	100¼
Oregon-Wash Wat	5	1957	93¾	96¾
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	97½	100½
So Bay Cons	5	1950	63¾	66¼
Union WaterSer	5½	1951	103¾	106¾
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106	107

Dividend Declarations

Reduced

Company	Rate	Per-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Citizens & So Nat Bk (Savannah)	15c	Q	July 1	June 15
Elec Auto-Lite	50c	..	July 1	June 22
Federal Svc Fin Corp (Washington)	50c	Q	July 15	June 30
Hingham Tr	20c	S	July 1	June 24
Long Island Safe Dep Co	40c	S	July 1	June 22
Putnam Tr (Conn)	25c	Q	July 1	June 25
Richman Bros	50c	..	July 1	June 23
West Mich Stl	10c	..	June 27	June 10

Irregular

Elec Vac Cleaner	50c	..	June 19	June 10
Houston L & Pow	30c	..	July 1	June 15
Rike-Kumler	75c	..	July 15	July 1
Torrington Co	50c	..	July 1	June 23

Initial

Penn Elec pf A	$1.27½	Q	June 1	May 1

Final

Shell Trnsp&Tdg	2½c	..	.....	June 19

Participating

Greenwich Gas	2.444c	..	July 1	June 20

Extra

Cons M&SmIt (Ca)	75c	..	July 15	June 17

Regular

Ala Pow Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 18
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 18
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Am Dairies pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 17
Anchor Hock Glass 15c	..	..	July 31	July 20
Cent N B & Tr (Des Moines)	$2	S	June 30	June 20
Chesap-Camp pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Consol M & Smelt (Ca)	50c	Q	July 15	June 17
Det R Tunnel	$4	S	July 15	June 7
East Penna RR	$1.50	S	July 21	July 1
Fidelity-Tr (Pittsb)	$1	Q	June 30	June 20
First N B (Boston)	$1	S	July 1	June 18
First Nat Bk (Montgomery)	30c	S	June 30	June 20
Florsheim Shoe A	50c	..	July 1	June 23
Do B	25c	..	July 1	June 23
Gen Indus pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Gr Rap Var	10c	..	July 1	June 23
Gt Yks Pow pf A	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 30
Greenwich Gas	12c	..	July 1	June 20
Gu pf pf	31¼c	Q	July 1	June 20
Hilton Davis Chem	37½c	Q	June 30	June 20
Income Found Fd	1¼c	Q	June 20	June 10
Indianapolis P & L pf	$1.31¼	Q	July 1	June 23
Penna Sugar	12½c	Q	July 1	June 17

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, June 16

Europe†

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	$
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡‡	.2358	.2358	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9000	.9000	1.693
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	x

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. ‡‡Parity changed, new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
20	Ala Gt Sou (4½a)	74	74	74
50	Allied Prod A (1¾)	22	22	22
100	Alum Co Am (2e)	89¼	89	89¼
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	100¾	100¼	100½
1000	Am Cyan B (.60)	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞
200	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	Am Gas & El pf (4¾)	96½	96½	96½
100	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	20	20	20
400	Am Light & T (1.20)	10½	10½	10½
150	Am Pot & Ch (2g)	44½	44	44
200	Am Thread pf (¼)	3	3	3
100	Am Writ Pap	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Ark Nat & A	¾	¾	¾
100	Atl Cst Fish (½e)	3	3	3
300	Atlas Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Atlas Ply (2)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Automat Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Babcock & W (½e)	20	19⅞	19⅞
300	Baldwin oco war	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
10	Benson & Hed (1g)	31	31	31
100	Bliss (E W) (2)	11½	11½	11½
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	30½	30½	30½
100	Breeze Corp (1g)	7½	7½	7½
300	Brewst Aero (.30g)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Brill A	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Buf N&EP 5pf (5)	84	84	84
300	Can Marconi (.04e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Carrier Corp	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
100	Catalin Am (1½g)	25	25	25
40	CenNYPow pf (5)	75½	74½	75½
100	Cen Ohio Stl (.60e)	7	7	7
100	Cessna Aire (1e)	8	8	8
1100	Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Clinch Coal	4⅝	4½	4½
10	Colum G&E pf (5)	20	20	20
500	Colum O&G	¾	11	11
50	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	8	8	8
100	Conn Tel & El	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
40	Con G&E Bal pfC(4)	100¼	100	100¼
900	Cons Gas Unit	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Cons Mng&S (h1a)	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	Cons Stl Corp	4	4	4
70	Cont G&E pf pf (7)	65	65	65
100	Cooper-Bess (½e)	7	7	7
1000	Creole Pet (½a)	14½	14	14½
10	Dayton Rub A (2)	23	23	23
175	Duke Pow (1⅞e)	63	63	63
50	East G&F6pf (2ek)	21	21	21
100	Easy Wash MB (⅜g)	2½	2½	2½
1700	El Bond & Sh	1⅛	1	1
500	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	43¼	43¼	43¼
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf(5)	40½	40½	40½
50	El P&L 2 pf A	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Emerson Elec (.10g)	4⅞	4	4⅛
150	Emp G&F 8% pf	137	136	137
375	Emp G&F 7% pf	129	127	127
60	Emp G&F 6% pf	121¾	120	120
800	Equity Corp	⅜	⅜	⅜
75	EquityCorp$3pf(¾k)	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
50	Eureka Pipe L	20	20	20
100	Fairchild Av (1¼g)	7½	7½	7½
600	Fairchild En&Air	1¼	1⅛	1
100	Ford M Can (.80h1)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Frank Cou Dis	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Fuller $8 cv(3g)	27	27	27
150	uller 4% pf (4)	43½	43	43½
25	Gen WatG&E pf (3)	30	30	30
100	Gen Shoe Sug B	6	6	6
100	Gray Mfg	2½	2½	2½
100	Gulf Oil (1a)	26½	26½	26½
100	HarvardBrew (.05e)	1½	1½	1½
300	Hecla Min (½e)	4⅛	4	4
100	Heller (W E) (.40a)	6¼	6¼	6¼
25	Heyden Chem (1½e)	69	69	69
100	Holl C Gold (.65)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Horn (A C)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Humble Oil (¾e)	49	49	49
100	Hum-Ross F (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Il Iowa Pw pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
800	Imp Oil Ltd (1½)	7	6⅞	7
200	Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	Int Co N Am (2½a)	67½	67½	67½
200	Int Hyd-El pf	1½	1½	1½
100	Int Pap war	1-64	1-64	1-64
500	Int Petrol (h1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
2200	Int Home-Eq (.80)	7¼	7	7⅛
300	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	13⅛	13	13⅛
10	Jer C P & L 6 pf	70	70	70
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	83	83	83
900	Lake Shore M (h.80)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Lehigh C & N (.65g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Leona Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
75	Long IsIl L pf B	15¼	15¼	15¼
1100	Manati Sug war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Mead John	108½	108	108
100	Memph N Gas	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
200	Merrit C&S	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Mer C&S pf A	106	105	105
100	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Michigan Sug	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Mich Sug pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	MidWest Corp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
125	Midvale	27	26¾	27
100	Midwest Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
350	Minn Min & M	39½	39½	39½
100	Molybdenum	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Mt City Cop	1½	1½	1½
200	Mount Prod	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Muskeg PRing	9¾	9¾	9¾
2000	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Nat Cont	8¼	8¼	8¼
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
350	Nat P&L pf (6)	81¼	80½	81¼
40	Nat P & L pf st (6)	78	78	78
100	Nat Sug Ref	9	9	9
400	Nisg Hud Pow	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Nisg Hud Pwr pf (5)	58½	58½	58½
100	Nisg Sh Md B (.20g)	2½	2½	2½
300	Niles-Bem-P (½e)	9	8⅞	9
100	Nip'sing Mns (h.15g)	¾	¾	¾
25	Nor Am L&P pf	61½	61½	61½
300	Nor Am Ry A (1e)	16	16	16
200	Nor Am Rr B (1e)	16	16	16
500	Nor Sta Pw A	4¾

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PHOENICIANS
GREEKS
CARTHAGINIANS
ROMANS
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BRITISH
IT'S A FACT A PILOT OF A MODERN BOMBER CAN PERFORM ALMOST 25 OPERATIONS BY SIMPLY TOUCHING BUTTONS
K. PARRIS
AMERICANS OWN 57,000,000 RADIO SETS IN 30,000,000 HOMES

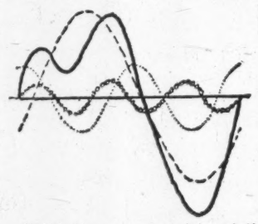
Did You Ever Wonder

If All Sounds Can Be Reproduced From Phonograph Records?

By "all sounds," in this instance, is meant all sounds within the normal frequency and sound-level range of the reproducer. Even with this limitation the curious answer is that certain sounds cannot be transmitted by a needle traveling in the tone groove of a phonograph record.

The "wriggles" in the tone groove represent a composite wave made up of all the sound waves picked up when the record was cut. The accompanying diagram shows how the sound wave of a tone is made up of the fundamental tone and the overtones which the sound contains. The heavy solid line is the curve of a violin tone, and is made up of three harmonic components, shown in lighter dotted and broken lines.

For most sounds, the composite



Solid line, curve of a violin tone. Broken line, curves of the three harmonic components.

wave is in the form of more or less rounded digressions to one side and the other of the smooth spiral that the groove would be if no sounds had disturbed the cutting stylus while the record was being made.

However, certain combinations of sounds, tones and overtones result in a composite wave form which has square corners—sudden right-angle switches from the horizontal to the vertical or vice versa. Other composite waves may build up to vertical sharp-pointed peaks or drop to extremely narrow V-shaped valleys.

Whenever the sounds combine to produce either of these unusual angular wave-forms, the needle finds it impossible to make the abrupt changes of direction required by the right angles or acute angles in the tone groove and refuses to reproduce the sound recorded by the simple process of jumping right out of the groove.

Laboratory experiments, performed with the aid of an oscillograph which provides a luminous "moving" picture of the wave form, provide one means of devising sounds which result in geometric figures rather than curved lines. Angular "curves," or sound wave forms, also may be worked out mathematically with the aid of a device known as a harmonic synthesizer, and the wave form may be expressed as an equation.

W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

Behold, I come quickly: hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown.—Rev. 3:11

In Lighter Vein

You Figure It Out

Neighbor: "You seem to be able to find everything. What's your system?

Housewife: "Well, I always feel that you can find whatever you want when you don't want it, by looking where it wouldn't be if you did want it."

Right Answers

Officers like to tell about one colored Carolinian cook, whom a Chief Petty Officer found one day whistling aloud in the galley while washing dishes.

"Here, what are you doing?" the officer barked.

"Yeah-suh, no-suh," was the reply.

"What do you mean, yes'n and no'n me?" the officer demanded.

"Well, boss, ah weren't quite sure what you all wanted and I reckoned one of dem was de correct answer."—Cornet.

How's Your Geography?

By J. H. Clifford

A. Which of these products is used in making chewing gum?
1. Balata. 2. Tagua. 3. Chicle. 4. Kapok.

B. Mining minerals by washing away the impurities in a stream of water is called:
1. Shaft mining. 2. Drift mining. 3. Placer mining. 4. Open-pit mining.

C. About one-half of the world's gold is mined in:
1. Australia. 2. United States. 3. Eastern Brazil. 4. South Africa.

D. Most of the paper-making industry of the U. S. is concentrated in:
1. Pacific coast states. 2. Southern states. 3. Central states. 4. Eastern states.

E. About how long a period of time elapses from the time a teakwood tree is selected for cutting, and its appearance on the market in the form of planks, beams, etc?
1. 1 month. 2. 5 months. 3. 10 months. 4. 4 years.

Answers Appear Below

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

This man is considered one of the greatest painters of all times. Born in 1606 in the city of Leyden, Holland, the son of a miller, he showed an intense interest in painting at a very early age. He studied art in Leyden and Amsterdam and never ceased sketching any and all kinds of people who surrounded him. It is said that he painted fifty or sixty portraits of himself for want of a better model.

(Score . . . 100)

A master of light and shade contrast, he is said to have produced over 700 pictures. Although he is perhaps more popularly known for his many portraits, he is also famous for his landscapes, and is equally famous for his etchings. In 1631 he achieved the pinnacle of his success, but during his later years the Thirty Years' War had impoverished Europe to such an extent that he found it difficult to sell his works. His own large art collection was sold at auction and he died in poverty and obscurity.

(Score . . . 75)

His paintings of men and women are so lifelike that they seem to hold the observer with their personality as much now as when they were first painted. His fame is increasing more and more as time goes on so that today many of his works are invaluable. Among his chief works are: "The Night Watch," "Marriage of Samson," and "Pilgrims at Emmaus."

(Score . . . 25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page)

Did You Know?

Manufacture of all jewelry except wedding rings has been banned in Australia, because jewelers are switching to production of precision instruments for the armed forces.

"Jeeps," the quarter-ton reconnaissance cars of the Army, do good work in plowing, harrowing, and other farm operations, according to reports of a recent Department of Agriculture test.

How's Your Georgraphy?

Answers

A. Chicle.
B. Placer mining.
C. South Africa.
D. Eastern states.
E. 4 years.

Who Is This?

Answer: Rembrandt

Camera Comment

Popular Photography

"That's Mom. She baked that cake. And this is the kid brother with my old catcher's mitt."

Amateur Photographers to Aid War Effort

First large scale wartime project to be announced for amateur photographers is the Snapshots from Home League, formation of which was completed this month. The League is sponsored by the Y. M. C. A. in co-operation with Popular Photography magazine for the purpose of enlisting the service of camera fans in taking pictures of members of families of soldiers, sailors and marines free of charge. These pictures are then sent to the men in service by the persons photographed.

This program was launched after careful investigation revealed that one of the most effective means of bolstering the morale of our fighting men was the supplying of them with mementoes from home. Snapshots that can be carried in a pocket have proven particularly welcome at Army camps and aboard Navy ships.

Photographers may secure registration blanks from photo dealers, camera club secretaries, the Y. M. C. A., or Popular Photography magazine. Anyone, including users of the simplest types of cameras, may join. Filled-in registration blanks and sample snapshots are sent to the magazine, which serves as a grading and clearing house, forwarding each application to the Y. M. C. A. branch nearest the applicant's home.

Requests for photographs come to the Y. M. C. A.'s from members of servicemen's families. These assignments are then issued to League members, who must take one picture of each subject and deliver one small print of the snapshot within two weeks of receipt of the assignment. No charge is made for any of this service, it being an effort on the part of amateur photographers throughout the country to do their share for the national war effort.

Blackout Incident

Los Angeles

A man and his wife were driving along in their car about nine o'clock one evening recently, when suddenly the blackout signal was sounded. To be obedient, they immediately pulled over to the first curbstone space they could find, and that proved to be near the Warner Brothers' motion picture theater. Immediately ushers came outside and invited all of the people on the sidewalks to come into the theater for shelter. There was nothing said about tickets, but they were shown to seats. All of them enjoyed an evening of excellent entertainment.

Needless to say this act of thoughtfulness and co-operation on the part of the management was appreciated by the couple.

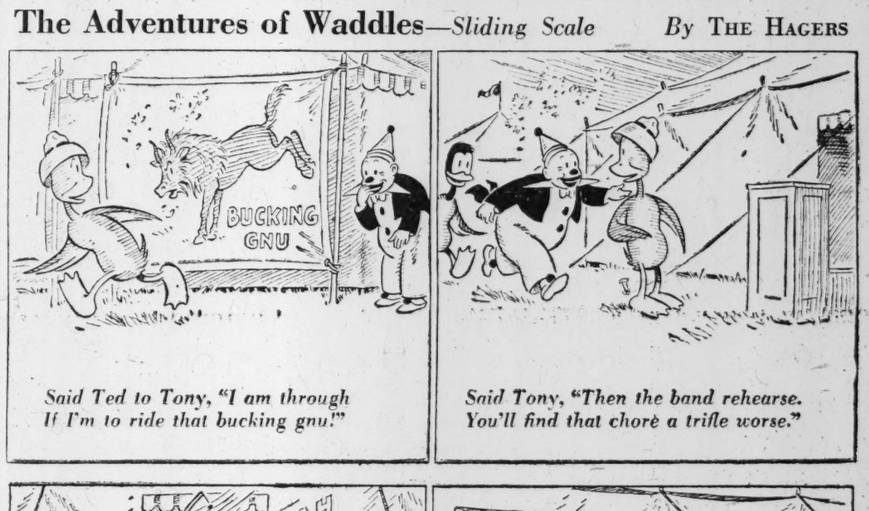
Brevities

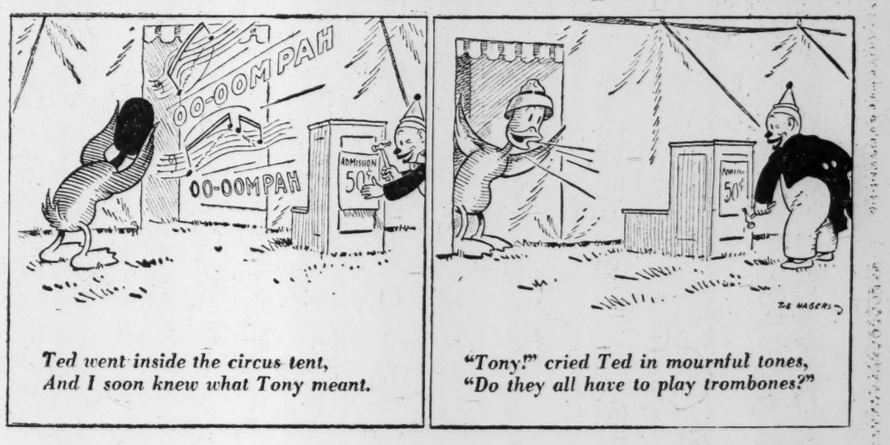
Indianapolis News: A youth of eighteen may argue that if he's old enough to interest Uncle Sam as a potential soldier, he's old enough to drive the family car.

Milwaukee Journal: A machine at Harvard exerts a force of 750,000 pounds to the square inch—and very handy, too, for squeezing the last shave from a tube of cream.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sliding Scale*

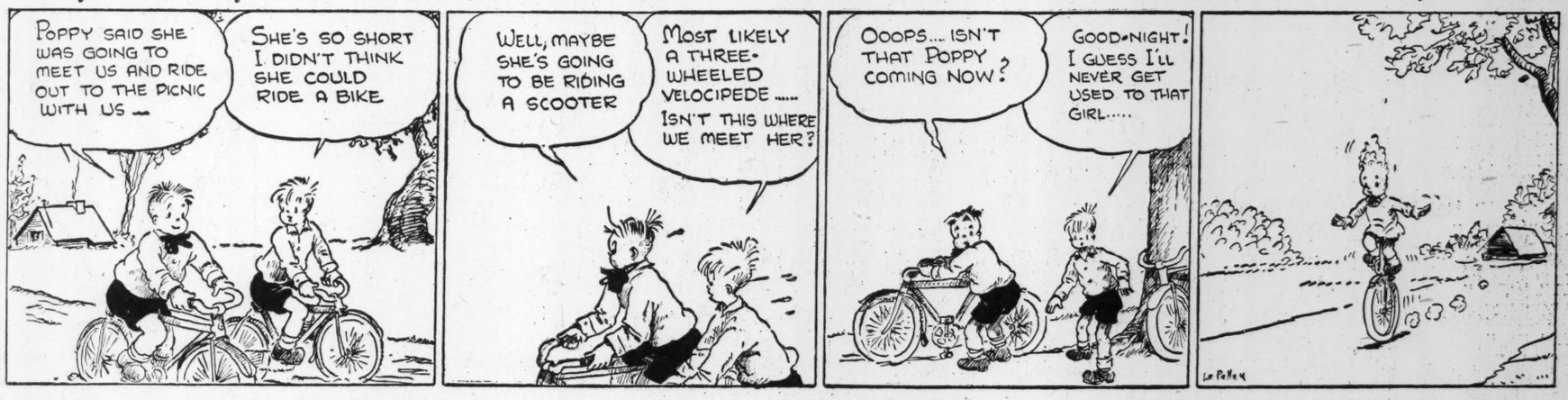
By The Hagers


BUCKING GNU
Said Ted to Tony, "I am through If I'm to ride that bucking gnu!"
Said Tony, "Then the band rehearse. You'll find that chore a trifle worse."


OO-OOMPAH
OO-OOMPAH
ADMISSION 50¢
Ted went inside the circus tent, And I soon knew what Tony meant.
"Tony!" cried Ted in mournful tones, "Do they all have to play trombones?"

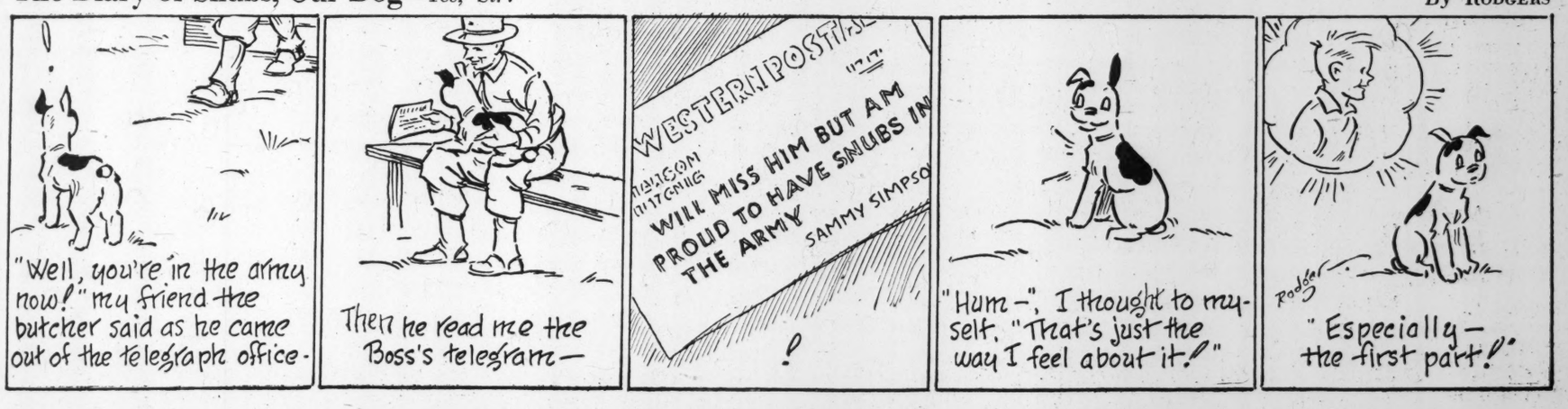
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On a Bicycle Build for ½*

By Le Pelley


POPPY SAID SHE WAS GOING TO MEET US AND RIDE OUT TO THE PICNIC WITH US —
SHE'S SO SHORT I DIDN'T THINK SHE COULD RIDE A BIKE
WELL, MAYBE SHE'S GOING TO BE RIDING A SCOOTER
MOST LIKELY A THREE-WHEELED VELOCIPEDE ..... ISN'T THIS WHERE WE MEET HER?
OOOPS... ISN'T THAT POPPY COMING NOW?
GOOD-NIGHT! I GUESS I'LL NEVER GET USED TO THAT GIRL.....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yes, Sir!*

By Rodgers


"Well, you're in the army now!" my friend the butcher said as he came out of the telegraph office.
Then he read me the Boss's telegram—
WESTERN POSTAL
WILL MISS HIM BUT AM PROUD TO HAVE SNUBS IN THE ARMY
SAMMY SIMPSON
!
"Hum—", I thought to myself. "That's just the way I feel about it!"
"Especially—the first part!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Wings for Sea Power

Eyewitness accounts from the Midway and Coral Sea battles are supplying welcome and absorbing reading for Americans. But readers will do well to look beyond thrilling exploits to some larger aspects of these engagements.

For lives may be saved and the fighting shortened if these latest lessons in the role of air power are rightly read and fully heeded. For instance, the real nature of these battles is missed if we think of them as sea fights. They may have shifted the balance of sea power in the Pacific, but they were essentially air battles. From neither clash is there any report of fighting between ships.

In both it was planes over ships, literally and figuratively. In the planes-over-ships picture even carriers must be included. For the air feature of these fights may be dangerously misread by those who use them to support vast programs for building aircraft carriers with no comparable plan for building bigger land-based planes. The fact that in the two battles six carriers were sunk and three or four damaged should give pause to such planning.

The extreme vulnerability of carriers as well as their striking power is shown by these battles. Off Midway the Japanese used not only destroyers and cruisers but battleships to guard their floating hangars. But American torpedo plane and bomber crews tell how they flew unharmed through the screen of fire put up by all these ships and hit their target.

Both battles produced emphatic evidence that aircraft can strike with tremendous effect. Midway was a victory for land-based planes primarily, but the Coral Sea was a battle of carriers. The virtual wiping out of one Japanese force in the Solomon Islands lends support to those who believe the carrier is displacing the battleship as master of the oceans. But the very development of aviation promises to supplant the carrier soon with long-range land-based planes, possibly by "battleships" with wings.

In the Coral Sea the Lexington was sunk by a post-battle explosion but had been previously hit by two torpedoes and three bombs. Describing that attack Rear Admiral Sherman, then her Captain, said:

> We shot down 40 of their 108 planes, but not before they had dropped bombs and torpedoes. No defensive force can stop a determined offensive by air.

This is testimony both to the striking power of carriers and to the difficulty of protecting them. The chief conclusion seems to be that where carriers strike first or by surprise they can do a lot of damage—more than battleships. But the evidence from Midway emphasizes the carrier's weakness against attack. Most of all Midway proved what folly it is to bring carriers anywhere near land-based aircraft. The latter, not having to take off from a rolling "postage stamp," can be built with superior speed, range and armament.

Army bombers and army torpedo planes wrought most of the havoc in this "sea battle." Had they possessed all the size and range that can be built into land-based planes, the surviving Japanese ships would not have escaped. Such planes are likely soon to rule the oceans. Such planes will carry superior air power anywhere an aircraft carrier can go and carry it faster. Such planes might easily give America as much sea power as a new flock of carriers at a fraction of the cost—in money or men.

Pigs Is Pigs

"Asinus asino, et sus sui pulcher." And so the pig that invaded a garden party at Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, probably thought the ladies were exclaiming over his good looks. What they were really doing, of course, was protesting against his choosing the garden hedge for a salad. That possibility did not occur to the 600 pounds of egotistical pork which proceeded to display its delicate manners

> Like some poor nigh-related guest,
> That may not rudely be dismissed;

until some unesthetic policeman appeared and the guest became what Coleridge might have called a "pig with vast celerity."

Doubtless when it occurred, the pig was surprised at the speed of his involuntary exit from genteel festivities. He wasn't wanted. But will he ever know why? As the Latin proverb points out, a pig is beautiful to a pig, so he will assume, no doubt, that he was ejected for the slight faux pas of eating the decorations. It is a sad story, and almost without point, except for the fact that we should all get along much better at garden parties and other places, if we could see ourselves as others see us.

"We Like You, But—"

The Republican primary in the first district of Maine, held Tuesday, offered as clear-cut a test as one would be likely to find on the political issue of isolationism versus world co-operation.

In it, Representative James C. Oliver, an isolationist, lost by a two-to-one margin to Robert Hale, Portland lawyer and Speaker of the lower house in the Maine Legislature. Mr. Oliver, though supporting all national defense appropriations, had voted against Lease-Lend legislation and to retain the Neutrality Act. Mr. Hale, while opposing New Dealism in domestic affairs, advocated support of the Roosevelt administration foreign policies.

According to observers acquainted with Maine politics there were few if any significant cross currents or local issues. Mr. Oliver was and still is personally popular in his district. Some of his campaign workers related that numerous voters said to them in substance, "I like Mr. Oliver and appreciate things he's done for me, but the way he has voted just doesn't represent my way of thinking."

So they cast their ballots overwhelmingly for a candidate whom their congressman had defeated two years before. There are a great many other States and congressional districts across the land in which the issue of broader vision as against stay-at-home efforts at security will be presented more or less sharply in primaries or general elections. Numerous other constituencies may have much the same feelings as those expressed in Maine.

Oil Seeps Eastward

Homes will be warmer on the eastern seaboard of the United States next winter because trenching machines and pipeline crews will have laid a 24-inch tube of steel for 550 miles over hills and valleys and under swamps and rivers from Longview, Texas, to Salem, Illinois. The oil to be carried through this pipeline still will have to be transported 800 or 1,000 miles to reach its eastern destinations, but by its having made the first leg of the trip underground, a larger number of railroad tank cars will be available to bring it the rest of the way.

The War Production Board's decision to allot enough steel tubing for this line indicates the seriousness with which it views the eastern oil situation. Incidentally, the project illustrates the importance of fuel oil supplies in what is too often discussed as merely a gasoline shortage. For the new line will carry not gasoline but furnace oil.

Further, the pipeline plan indicates the complexity of the petroleum products transportation system which Government and industry are trying to expand in order to replace the oil and gasoline supplies that normally come up the Atlantic coast by tankers. This transport network includes pipelines, railroad tank car routes, and inland waterways, all to be interconnected.

Some pipelines carry crude petroleum for refining, some carry refined gasoline, and now at least one will carry fuel oil. Three companies have just completed rebuilding pumping plants so as to reverse the flow in pipelines which run from the New Jersey-Philadelphia area to western Pennsylvania or to Cleveland.

The statement by Secretary Knox that the Navy has swept the submarines out to fifty miles or more at sea suggests that oil barges moving close inshore from the Gulf of Mexico could supplement the supply. Their use would be facilitated by a pipeline crossing the upper neck of Florida.

The seriousness of the submarine warfare is indicated by reports that seagoing tankers, badly as such craft are needed, lie tied up in New Jersey harbors. New York authorities propose that larger quantities of oil be brought by the Great Lakes and the New York State barge canal to Albany and that these tankers be employed to carry it down the Hudson to New York City.

These rather disjointed pieces of the jigsaw puzzle will illustrate some of the possibilities and complexities with which the petroleum transportation experts are dealing. To move 1,300,000 barrels a day of petroleum products halfway across a continent when nearly all this volume formerly came by sea is no small task. But it must be done.

There must be fuel oil to keep homes warm, gasoline to take defense workers to their jobs, and crude oil to utilize the seaboard refining capacity. The job may be for experts, but the layman can urge: Keep the oil flowing.

So Il Duce cheats at tennis! Probably many another Italian victory has been gained by communiqué writers who use the same courts.

Vacations

LAST YEAR—
WE HAD A PERFECTLY WONDERFUL TIME—DROVE MORE THAN 6,000 MILES!
THIS YEAR
WE'VE HAD A GORGEOUS TWO WEEKS AND WE DROVE ONLY 97 MILES!

Down the Middle of the Road

Let the United States Commit Itself

By Erwin D. Canham

A considerable number of Americans, reading the news of the twenty-year mutual assistance pact between Britain and Russia, asked with cynicism born of these latter years whether one more treaty made much difference, or whether it would actually be observed anyway. They might better have asked whether the United States can be counted upon to carry out the sweeping implications toward future peace organization which are contained in recent speeches of Administration leaders, or lie within the lease-lend agreements.

By actual or implied pledge, President Roosevelt has put the American signature to the blueprint for peace which the United Nations have begun to draw. Yet the only sanction for this pledge is the degree of accuracy of the President's estimate of what American public opinion will permit its government to do at some future date. No treaty obligation has been entered upon. Nothing has been submitted to the Senate for ratification. Except as the Lease-Lend Law gives authority for certain undertakings, which clearly do not extend per se to the support of an international organization, Congress has authorized no commitments. And the field of executive agreements is properly circumscribed, dependent solely upon the authority of a given executive.

* * *

The Administration has begun a campaign of public education. The Wallace and Welles speeches have inspired Americans, have met with no direct challenges, and have made a deep impression abroad. Yet the fact that Americans have not repudiated these splendid speeches, does not mean that they have bound themselves to try to attain the ideals set forth. Perhaps those speeches will ultimately bear to American world policy the relation of the Federalist papers to the American Constitution. But they will not do so until American policy is formulated and ratified in some perfectly definite way.

The time may even come when President Roosevelt will claim, as he used to do in domestic issues, that Americans have "decided" certain specific things, when they have done no such thing, but have simply given him the bulk of their continuing confidence.

In order to prevent the fearful disillusionment which might come if the nations believed that the United States had promised things which have not been pledged at all, it is important that Americans should be able to express as clearly as possible just what they intend to be bound by, and that Congress be committed specifically.

We are now in the midst of a congressional election. Although there are heavy undertones, and some overtones, of war and peace policy in this election, it is still open to question how fully these vital issues will actually come to bear within the average congressional district. Nothing is harder than to get basic issues into congressional elections.

Take the case of Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican floor leader and chairman of the Republican National Committee. As much as any other person, Representative Martin embodies the isolationist party line which was followed by most Republicans in Congress. Thus he bears a heavy responsibility in the history of his nation and of the great Republican Party. Yet there is little likelihood that this issue will be dominant in Representative Martin's contest for renomination and re-election. Until the other day, according to reports from his district, Representative Martin's prospects were rosy. He always has been well liked, as a friendly and unassuming man who has risen from humble newsboy. He had a lot of what is known as the "Hi-Joe" vote.

But the jewelry industry, which centers in Representative Martin's district, has been forced virtually out of existence because of priorities. And his political stock is said to have taken a great slump. Things may change somehow by the election. But as of today, according to shrewd political observers on the spot, Representative Martin is being penalized for something which is in no sense his fault—the jewelry shutdown—and not being penalized for his historically crucial leadership of the G. O. P.

What is happening in Representative Martin's case, it may safely be asserted, is happening in many parts of the country. Local conditions, personalities, patronage, favors, organization are all dominating nominations and elections and vital issues are subordinated. There are some places, of course, where the war-peace question tends to impose itself. Robert Hale's resounding nomination over isolationist Representative James C. Oliver in the First District of Maine may set up a chain of significant contests. Certainly it will chill the backbones of some present incumbents. But even in Representative Hamilton Fish's district, his long service and many personal friends are said to be likely to re-elect him, whether or not a majority in the district favors his extreme views on world affairs.

* * *

So the need arises acutely for introducing significant issues into the elections. How can it be done? Not by the work of private citizens and organizations alone. Here is a suggestion which might solve the question of keeping America's promise in two ways at once:

Let President Roosevelt submit to Congress, preferably to both houses, either an agreement with some of the United Nations or a pretty clear declaration of policy, unifying Congress with the Executive in broad endorsement of war-peace policies, along the general lines of those now being enunciated on behalf of the Administration. Let candidates for Congress state where they stand on the declaration of policy. Let the ratification vote come after the election of the new Congress. There may be a risk involved in putting the question to the voters. It may be too soon. But there is a risk in not carrying Congress and the people along in the program under development. The idea is worth thought and discussion, anyway.

Mirror of World Opinion

Hate Is Not Determination

A paragraph in this newspaper's column "Washington Wire" last Friday says that with Washington approval we are to have moving pictures based on the propaganda appeal of hating the enemy.

In our opinion a propaganda of this nature furthered by the movies or by any other means is both unnecessary and unwise.

The American people are firmly determined to administer a chastisement to those nations which they regard as wanton disturbers of the world peace. They are not going about the job in any "love and kisses" spirit either. We cannot see that the job will be rendered one whit more efficient or speedy by fostering hate. Hate and determination are not the same.

The difficulty about this hate business is that once the emotion is let loose, it is at that time out of control. Hate can be engendered. It cannot be channeled.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Lidice

How can little town
be laid
into nothing
by a flame;
how can claim
thus be made
for an end
to a name?
Extinguish what a few
once knew,
think to leave no trace
of place:
something will be far more
here
than ever it was here before.

DORIS PEEL

No Swede Will Stand for Tyranny

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

It was approximately midnight when I reached Minneapolis and alighted in a large, attractive railroad station. I saw that a broad and rather shabby Y-shaped street led toward the center of town and I set out to follow it, resolved to study my fellow Americans on the way and to look for a hotel. I found plenty of both, of many kinds.

That part of the city seemed like a pioneer settlement in a boom era. Money was being spent lavishly. People were indulging in a Saturday night revel. Saloons were going full blast. Even after six months of war and of crushing humiliations those Americans seemed to be throwing restraint to the winds.

But that abandon, hilarity, and irresponsibility, so characteristic of many cities now, was not the only mark of Minneapolis. For, high and urgent among the "ads," calling selfish men to prodigality, were other signs calling prodigals to repentance and inviting them to church. More than that, the churches were right there, open and doing business. Missions had boldly established altars beside the saloons, and devoted pastors were trying to restore to usefulness the men and women whom the taverns were degrading. Moving gospel songs were carried into the streets by loudspeakers.

I found this vigorous religious activity characteristic of Minneapolis. On the following morning, which was Sunday, I saw many tract distributors, "Gospel Wagons," and "Gospel Tabernacles." Swedish, Norwegian, Yankee, Czech, Bulgarian, Russian evangelists were trying to "save" their fellows. In a parade, I saw representatives of practically all faiths and races with a big American flag.

* * *

In the evening I visited a famous church that was filled with young people and fairly echoed from the singing of a huge choir of college-age boys and girls. The younger, more active pastor was of "Pennsylvania Dutch" origin; his older and more famous colleague was a former Kentuckian, as eloquent as the best Southern orators, as gracious as a Colonel of the Bluegrass region and as positive as a patriarch used to directing well disciplined households. It was the older pastor who spoke that night and his subject was the war.

He said, "I was an America Firster and I have nothing to apologize for. But changed situations alter cases. For example, President Wilson once tried to keep us out of war, yet later urged us to make war. Now, again, circumstances have changed. I think we must all help win this war." This most ardent former "America Firster" even had a favorable word for the President. Senator Barkley himself could hardly have made a more effective speech on loyalty than was this sermon of his "isolationist" fellow Kentuckian in Minneapolis.

I think this sermon revealed the attitudes of Minneapolis and the Midwest. That most Americans in the "farm belt" were against "intervention" seems to me beyond dispute. That they were resentful toward "the East" is made plain in a hundred ways.

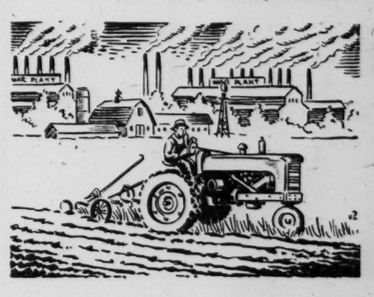
But that most of them are aggressively and totally loyal in this struggle is clearer than anything else. America is being attacked and Midwesterners are militant in its defense.

In this war, as in all of America's struggles, Minnesota seems to me a marvelous gift from the Old World. It is one of the most vital of our war centers. A majority of the 900,000 citizens in or near its "Twin Cities" are workers, and many of them have a high degree of technical skill.

In the vicinity of Minneapolis and St. Paul are gigantic war projects at which tens of thousands of toilers work by day and by night. Also, from Minnesota comes a very large part of America's iron ore. Besides, this is a rural State, covered with splendid farms producing food for victory. Fields, pastures, dairies, hog pens and packing houses are as the letters in Minnesota's name.

Could one expect more from any State than that, namely, iron, food, tools, weapons? However, Minnesota is giving much more, namely, Minnesotans. They are its chief contribution. They are still pioneers, in the flush of democratic ardor. They are as a human stream of pristine faith and will, turning the dynamos of democratic assurance.

Minnesota, with its nearly 3,000,000 inhabitants, is one of the newest of America's great States. There are even today people there, who vividly remember personal encounters with Indians. Each family is the personal embodiment of a democratic drama, of freedom's romance. Most of them came from afar. First, among them arrived Yankees from the East. They established the traditions and secured the vantage points. Then followed Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians. Minnesota was presented to them in far-off Scandinavia as a promised land, where all men could own something, be free and hold office. They surged here in streams to see if that was true—and they made it true. They are still moved by the exhilaration and excitement of having done that.



At a little gathering of Minnesotans I ventured to praise the democratic progress which Denmark had made during recent decades—before Hitler's occupation. A giant Dane arose—who would make even Mr. Knudsen look like an abbreviation—and in broken but fiercely eloquent English challenged my statements. "I was as a serf in Denmark," he declared. "Other people owned the land, other people got the education, other people held the jobs. Why, even in church I had to sit on a bare bench in the back of the hall! Europe is hopeless. This is our only hope!"

His vehemence took my breath away. He was not typical in his aversion to the land of his birth, but he was very typical in his almost furious attachment to Minnesota. It was not very long ago that three people out of every four in that State were of foreign birth, mostly Scandinavians and Germans; later streams of Slavic immigrants poured in. All these people went there to escape class and economic discrimination. Most had elementary education, strong religious faith, and a feeling of personal worth in their hearts. They arrived with bundles on their backs, with children in their arms, and set out to plow, cut wood, dig ditches, lay brick.

* * *

Since then, within two generations, they have become property owners, political leaders, scholars, masters of their State. They have experienced the joy of "belonging" and of excelling. They know that their schools are among the best in the world, their university among the first, their football teams among the champions, their prize aviator second to none, their Governor a national keynoter. Every citizen carries in his family album a graphic personal story of triumphant democracy. Every lullaby which a white-haired grandmother sings to her blond son's blond children, is as a poem of personal liberation.

Is it any wonder that the Minnesotans have the "burden" of some gospel on their hearts? Some are of the Farmer-Labor Party, others "radicals" of a different sort, not a few social reformers, many evangelists proclaiming a new kingdom. They feel the personal urge to make a better world.

So, could they fail to act now when all their democracy is endangered! They are situated at the center of the North American continent, and picture themselves as the central bastion of American democracy. Are they the kind of people who give up their own strongholds? Are the men and women who crossed oceans, braved wildernesses, felled forests, suffered privations on lonely homesteads, for the sake of personal freedom, going to allow insolent tyrants from the Old World to take freedom from them?

Almost every Minnesotan is giving a personal answer to that question. He expects to excel other Americans in defense of freedom as much as he towers above most others in height and outdoes them in girth of biceps.

In serving his country, he is determined to show that such feats as those performed by his legendary hero, Paul Bunyan, are not legends.

Tomorrow Mr. Markham writes about Fort Riley

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